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SIXPENCE.



The Prince of Wales as Captain-General.

REVIEW OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AT WINDSOR, JULY 1: THE QUEEN DRIVING ALONG THE LINE.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

I open the first number of *Lady Randolph Churchill's* guinea quarterly, the *Anglo-Saxon*—a thing of beauty in print and binding—and I light upon a sentence which gives me a pang. "The sure knowledge that their work will perish must exert a demoralising effect on the writers of the present day," says Lady Randolph, who appears to think that the scribe says to himself, "Let me see now; this article is for a halfpenny paper, so I needn't take any trouble with it; ideas and syntax may go hang together!" Is there a scale of moral responsibility in this writing business? When I know that my work is going into something sixpenny, am I more careful than with the halfpenny effort; and if I write in a half-crown review, shall I be five times more particular than I am at sixpence? If this calculation be legitimate, the writers for the *Anglo-Saxon* are not inferior to the archangels. They can give points in moral philosophy to Gabriel and Michael. And yet I don't find that Mr. Henry James, with a guinea public in his eye, is more superlatively scrupulous in style than in a shilling magazine.

"The newspapers of to-day light the fires of to-morrow," says Lady Randolph. Who cares? Personally, I like to think that the fowl in the pot is boiling merrily over some mithral contribution of mine that has cost the head of the family just a halfpenny. How am I demoralised by this domestic reflection? I have put into the article all the moral sparkle of which I am capable. It may not be very brilliant, but it is the best I have at the moment. I want that journal to crackle under the pot—well, not like thorns. Moreover, I render the head of the family a double service—by helping to light his kitchen fire and by putting him into the good humour without which that fowl cannot be properly digested. Lady Randolph's epigram, so far from depressing the halfpenny scribe, ought to be woven boastfully in letters of bronze on his shirt-front. It is highly probable that when the fowl is eaten, the citizen who has carved it will retail to the obsequious family circle some rather happy idea he has borrowed from yesterday's paper that lighted the fire. He may even fish out of his memory something really profound—one of those Aristotelian thoughts which a distinguished friend of mine offers the halfpenny public every Saturday. No, dear Lady Randolph; the knowledge that our work is off upon that short journey to the kitchen grate does not demoralise—it stimulates us. Aristotle himself (with whom I do not challenge any personal comparisons) would be just as thoughtful for the smallest coin you can offer a newsboy as if he were writing for your guinea review.

Every man in the *Anglo-Saxon* is welcome to all the moral elevation he may derive from the gorgeous dress in which he makes his appearance. The humblest fire-lighter may admire him without envy, and I hope Lady Randolph will count that to me for righteousness. He will go up into what his accomplished editor calls "the Valhalla of printed things—the library," where, I trust, he will not peep disdainfully out of his embossed leather at the unpretending volumes of *The Illustrated London News*. He must not be too proud when the virtuosos handle him, and talk learnedly about the arms on the cover. I shall put him on a shelf with the programme of the Masque presented by the Art Workers' Guild—the most sumptuous "book of the words" that ever was seen. I am not sure that the same shelf will hold them long; such rivals in virtuosity may overpower the humble publications in the vicinity, and I may be compelled to sell them at Sothoran's as the property of a gentleman who finds their moral atmosphere too rarefied, and is about to recruit his nerves with the evening papers.

The only demoralised writer I know (he conducts a literary journal at a penny) ascribes his sad state to garden-parties. We went to one of those festivals together the other day, and arriving at our hostess's door, we were conducted by a neat-handed Phyllis to the tea-room. There was no sign of the other visitors, who were all in the garden. My friend looked at me with a sinister expression, and said, "Don't you feel an awful temptation?" "To have a second cup of tea and another of those excellent fish sandwiches? Certainly," I said, with a stage-manager's glance at Phyllis, who responded with the tea-cup. "Yes," continued the editor; "but after that? Don't you want to slip out of the front door, refreshed by tea and sandwiches, and cut the garden-party? Why not? Tired wayfarers on life's high road, we have looked in for some cups of tea, kindly provided by a benevolent lady, and served to perfection by a charming handmaiden. We eat and drink and go. What more should be expected of us? There are quite enough men in faultless frock-coats to keep the garden-party going by chattering about Sarah's Hamlet to young women in hats dear to the photographer. Besides, some curious impertinent is sure to ask whether we think the Dragon in the Masque at the Guildhall ought to have had only one pair of legs. I have already written an article on the subject, and do not feel equal to any more controversy. Let us fly!"

Need I say that such an immoral proposition was sternly rejected? I dragged him into the garden, where the great Dragon question was languidly discussed. Goody Two Shoes was admitted to be legitimate, also the Devil on Two Sticks; but the Dragon on Two Legs led to difference of opinion. "Don't you think it was intended to be a modern Dragon?" hazarded one critic, who is always alive to the spirit of his age. "You see a two-legged Dragon is more in keeping with current ideas, and the Masque was full of them." This suggestion prompted the company to gaze at the strawberries and cream on a distant table, and after a pause, the critic went over there and ate an ice feebly, nobody following his example. Why is it that such depression falls upon our garden-parties? Is it that the climate makes English people even more reticent in the open air than they are under cover? Is there a paralysing apprehension at the back of everybody's mind that it will rain presently? I wondered whether the Dragon would excite more animation if we were to discuss him in the tea-room, where it cannot rain. A long experience, however, has convinced me that, for purely social purposes, garden-parties are unnatural. It would not be so bad if they could be given in Richmond Park, where, having found some congenial companion, you could wander away, and be no more seen; but in a London garden there is no space for discreet disappearance, and as the first person you light upon is sure to be somebody you have not seen for years, and with whom you have no recent idea in common—not even the Dragon—you can but measure the wall with a despairing eye, and wish there were some decent excuse for scaling it. Even the garden-party next door, if you could skip into it without ceremony, would be a chance!

As I expected, the Women in Congress did not talk what Barnes Newcome called the poetry of the affections. They listened to some business-like pleading, including a defence of the stage by Miss Genevieve Ward as a profession for women. Miss Ward said some sensible things about talent and hard work and good looks. They are very important on the stage, those looks, for there it is the professional interest of a woman to be attractive in the traditional sense that is sometimes pooh-poohed by aspiring ladies. Did they hear Miss Ward with misgiving? Beauty on the stage, like beauty everywhere, has its special dominion; but how is this helpful to "the cause"? I speak with diffidence on a thorny subject; but has anyone ever heard of a beautiful actress who yearned for the Parliamentary suffrage? She commands a suffrage infinitely more agreeable, and of much greater service to her ambition. Is this not true of every woman who is dowered with good looks in exceptional measure? How can she fix her mind upon "the cause" when the universal worship of beauty lays its homage at her feet? She may spurn this and say, "All I want is to see my name on the Parliamentary register, and not to be tormented by tiresome compliments to a loveliness which has nothing to do with the noble ideals of the mind, and was equally admired in the ages when women were degraded by so-called chivalry!" She may say that; but will she?

When women have the franchise, and when (not content with that, of course) they insist upon sitting in Parliament, their good looks will be sad obstacles to a free and enlightened exercise of the public judgment. What will be the obvious policy of the shrewd party manager? He will make a list of the prettiest women who hold his political opinions, and he will try to persuade them to stand for the House of Commons. Beauty again will assert its supremacy, but with what an ironical commentary on democratic institutions! What chance will the average candidate of the non-decorative sex have against the charms which the party manager on the other side has brought into the field? Imagine his feelings when he reads the enemy's posters: "Vote for Sophonisba, the Peerless Beauty of the British Isles"; "Electors, will you prefer an Ugly Man to a Pretty Woman? Never! Then vote for Sophonisba!" This will be a serious liberty with the lady's name; but electioneering always takes liberties. Nothing is sacred to a party-manager, and Sophonisba, if she really have a mind to use her personal attractions for the benefit of her party, will get used to that.

Then the opposition manager who has no lovelier woman for a candidate will try another dodge. He will put forward the best-looking young man he can find, and this is the sort of poster that will disturb Sophonisba: "Electresses, will you prefer a Woman to the Handsomest Man of the Age? Never! Then vote for Guy!" That would be a shrewd move, and it might have the most startling consequences. I say deliberately it is quite on the cards that Sophonisba would fall in love with her opponent. They could have clandestine interviews in deserted committee-rooms, and the day before the poll Sophonisba, with a heightened colour, might address her supporters thus: "I have come here to tell you that I withdraw from the contest [Sensation]. The truth is I am madly in love with Guy [Stupefaction]. I ask you to vote for him, and the day after his election I shall marry him [General swoon]!"

A LOOK ROUND.

The Queen is indebted, *on dit*, to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, for the felicitous idea of bringing Opera in these later years to Windsor Castle. In continuation of these lyric performances on the bijou stage of the Waterloo Chamber, the Royal Opera Company from Covent Garden on Tuesday night rendered Adolphe Adam's comic opera of "Le Châlet" and Leoncavallo's tragic "Pagliacci" so admirably as to delight her Majesty and the Court.

The Centenary Volunteer Review before the Prince of Wales on the Horse Guards' Parade this (Saturday) evening promises to be at once a superb military spectacle and a great patriotic demonstration. If her Majesty were perchance to be in Buckingham Palace at the time, she would have a magnificent sight of her loyal Volunteers, for they are to assemble in Green Park, on Constitution Hill, and along the Mall for the march past the Prince. In honour of the event, we devote several pages of this week's Number to an illustrated history of the Volunteer Movement from the earliest times to the present day; and we are indebted to Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. (who suggested the Royal Review), and to Mr. Thomas Preston, F.S.A., for their interesting articles on this national subject.

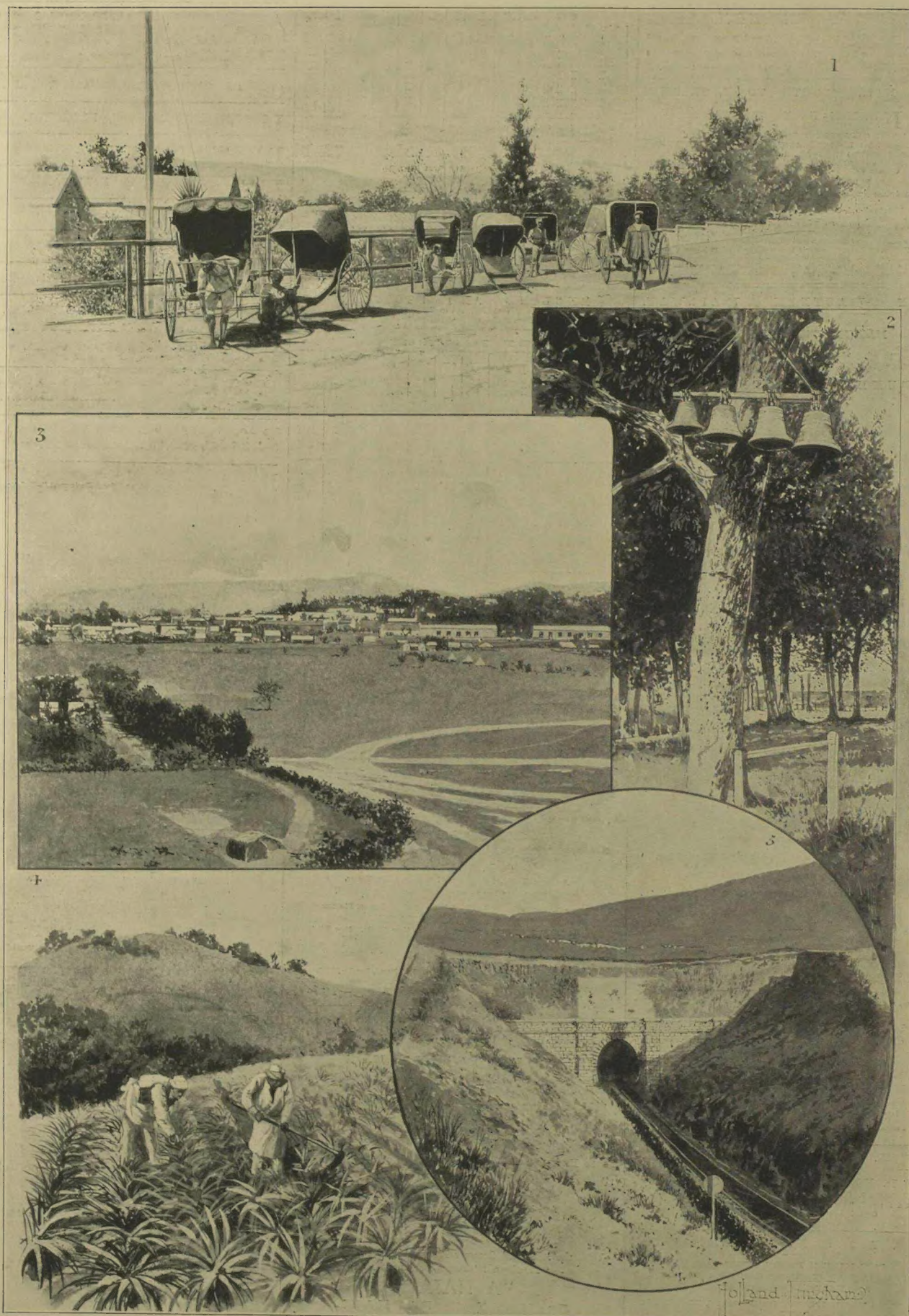
There are few scenes which can compare with that presented by the Thames at Henley on Regatta days. At any time the view from Henley Bridge is one to dwell upon; but during the annual aquatic festival it possesses a charm before which description pales. The garlanded house-boats, the light river costumes of their occupants, the small craft, with their precious and tastefully robed freight—this, of course, only applies to the fair sex—and the gaily bedizened enclosures on either side of this "stream of joyous life," convert the spot into a veritable fairyland. It had been rumoured that the extra "booming" of the course, to insure against interruption to the racing, and its attendant restrictions, had given dissatisfaction in some quarters. Judging, however, from the general happiness and merriment that prevailed on sunny Wednesday, the feeling must have passed away. Racing for the Grand and Stewards' Challenge Cups excited vast interest, especially among those who regard the social side of the regatta simply as a frame to the picture. The reason for this was, of course, the international character imparted by the presence of our cousins from the Dominion of Canada, and of our excellent friends from Holland and Germany. Similarly, the race for the Diamond Sculls was invested with special interest.

Another of the "national festivals" occupied attention this week, and was not quite finished when Henley began. This was the Oxford and Cambridge cricket match. On all three days at the commencement of the week Lord's Ground was trod by the daintiest of feet as well as by the most substantial of "understandings." And such was the course of the match that even those who regard the cricket as a secondary matter could not resist its attractions. Whether the third of the matches between England and Australia would or would not have ended in favour of the former but for the rain matters not now. What is more important is that England should prevent defeat in the two that remain to be played. Failure to do this will mean loss of the "rubber."

Lord Rosebery is admittedly in the foremost rank of speakers. He did not achieve this position without sedulously studying in Parliament and on many a platform England's two most eloquent orators of the Victorian era—John Bright and William Ewart Gladstone. Lord Rosebery's pellucid style is now well-nigh perfect. This may be realised by perusal of his excellent deliverances on Burke, Burns, Oratory, and other themes in the handy volume just issued by Mr. John Lane, and edited by that active political organiser, Mr. Charles Geake. Non-political, the book with the primrose-decorated cover has been more talked about than ever since the *Times* has brought an action against the publisher to prohibit its sale.

Our weekly *Punch* is once again concocted in its old home. For some time past the famous Wednesday dinner has been held at the Criterion, what time Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co. have been rebuilding their premises in Bouverie Street. To commemorate the completion of that task, the proprietors of *Punch* gave a house-warming supper last week, at which a whole host of artists and literary men "assisted." The *Punch* staff was present almost to a man, headed by the editor, Mr. F. C. Burnand, and the veteran Sir John Tenniel, the latter the recipient of many congratulations on his "Clerical Crow" cartoon. The function was a particularly merry one, and everybody enjoyed himself. Though ladies have contributed to *Punch*, they are not allowed (as yet) to come to supper.

There is just a twinge of heartache to old sportsmen in the announcement that the Bibury Club meeting is held at Salisbury this week, and that the racing is "moderate and disappointing." The home of the Bibury Club was Stockbridge, just as it was the home of the South of England Canning Club. Upon the beautiful breezy downs, where the Cannons trained, and the wild thyme gives the scent of its purple bloom to the envious air on the banks of the ancient Danebury "barrows," the Bibury Club and Stockbridge meeting used to be held in friendly rivalry. This was one of those delightful meetings—like Goodwood—where the rowdy element was absent. The course was five miles from the railway-station and the old village of Stockbridge, where the bright and clear river Test crosses the main street in three different branches. The Test is England's premier stream, for not only are the trout and grayling the finest in the country, but the water supplies that much-coveted pulp which makes the crisp notes of the Bank of England. The old racecourse and training-grounds were held under lease from someone whose sympathies were not with racing, and therefore, when the lease ran out, the Bibury Club had to seek fresh quarters.



1. Rickshaws waiting for hire outside Maritzburg Railway Station.

2. The Bells of the Parish Church, Maritzburg.
3. Camp at Maritzburg.

4. Indian Coolies cultivating Pine Apples.
5. Laing's Neck, with Railway passing underneath.

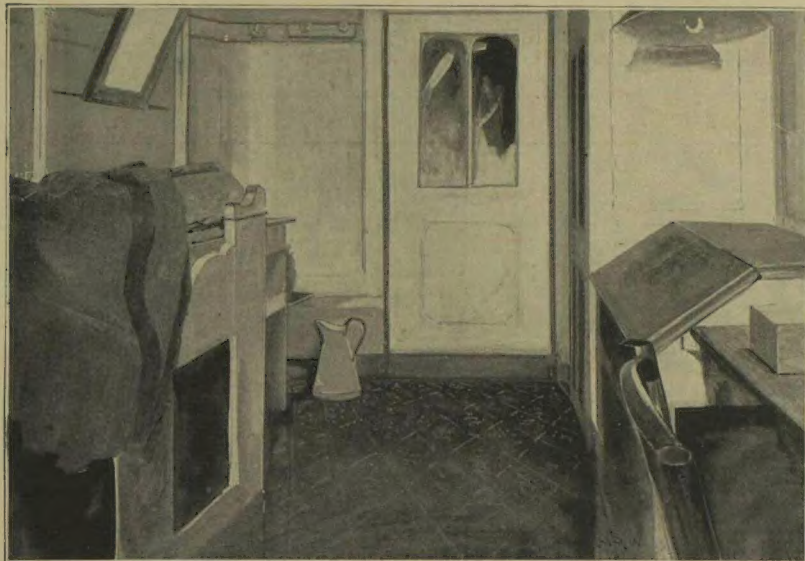
SKETCHES IN NATAL.

THE RETURN OF DREYFUS.

Madame Dreyfus arrived at Rennes on June 28, to await the coming of her husband. So confident is she of his ultimate acquittal that she had brought with her the

But the Government issued secret orders at the last moment, and Dreyfus was rowed ashore at Quiberon Bay at midnight while a violent storm was raging. All who have seen him—M. Céard, the officers on board the *Sfax*, which brought him home, and his counsel, who have visited

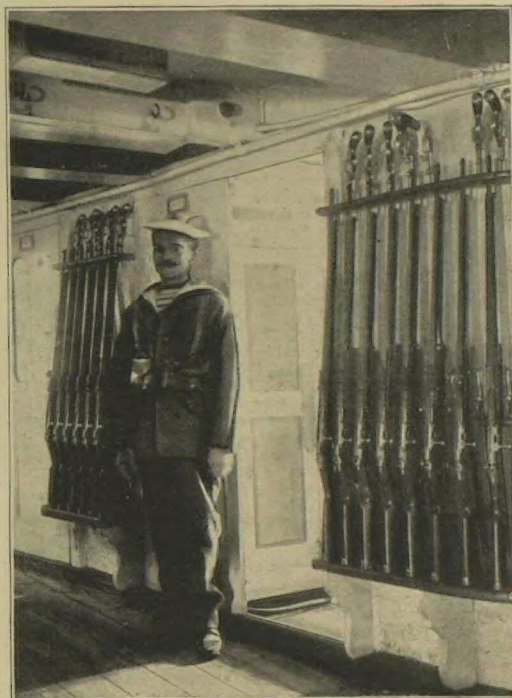
Madame Dreyfus was admitted to see her husband. She was much distressed and deadly pale when she left the prison, but has since told her friends that her husband was less broken in spirit than she had expected. A similar account has been given by Maitre Labori, Zola's



INTERIOR OF DREYFUS'S CABIN ON BOARD THE "SFAX."

uniform which he had worn at the time of his degradation, carefully preserved ever since, that he might wear it at his trial. But the Bretons are still so prejudiced against the Dreyfusists that only one householder in Rennes was found willing to give the unfortunate lady the shelter of a roof. For this act of Christian charity the good Samaritan has been foully assailed by a certain section of the Paris Press. On the whole, however, the presence of Madame Dreyfus in the town excited very little curiosity in the greater excitement caused by expectation of her husband's arrival. Rennes was filled with journalists, both French and foreign, and at Brest, where Dreyfus was expected to arrive, the greatest precautions had been taken to prevent the popular interest assuming a disorderly form.

him in prison several times since his arrival—agree in saying that his self-command is extraordinary. As the special train was conveying the State prisoner to Rennes, a curious incident occurred. One of the gates across the line was locked, and an officer endeavoured in vain to arouse the gate-keeper from her sleep. At last, to make her hurry, he told her that if she were quick she would see Dreyfus. "Who is he?" she said. On his arrival at Rennes the Captain was driven so rapidly to prison through the grey light of dawn that only a fleeting glimpse of him was obtained by the two hundred watchers who had remained all night on the look-out. Three hours later



SENTRY OUTSIDE DREYFUS'S CABIN ON BOARD THE "SFAX."

counsel, who was introduced to Dreyfus by Maitre Demange. Me. Labori declares he could scarcely believe his own eyes when he saw the fortitude which the exile displayed alike in mind and body. The captain of the *Sfax*, too, declares that the prisoner showed marvellous self-control all through the voyage.



Madame Hadamard. Madame Dreyfus. M. Hadamard (Madame Dreyfus's brother).
ARRIVAL OF MADAME DREYFUS AT RENNES.

From a Photograph by Bonet, Paris.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE REVIEW AT WINDSOR.

The Queen paid the Honourable Artillery Company the gracious compliment of reviewing the corps in Windsor Great Park on Saturday. There was an admirable turnout, and the splendid old corps—the oldest active military institution in the country—has probably never appeared to better advantage. The Prince of Wales as Captain-General and Colonel led the Company past the Queen. The portion of Windsor Park on which the review took place is one of the most beautiful in the royal demesne—that which lies between Queen Anne's Ride and the famous Long Walk, from which the Castle heights rise abruptly on the left. The numerical strength of the Company is now very much greater than it has been for many years, and the infantry stood in six strong companies. The Horse Battery was on the right of the line, and the Field Battery on the left, and both were excellently horsed. The inspection movements were faultlessly carried out, "and never," writes our correspondent, "in the course of a now long experience as a chronicler of important public events at which the Queen has been present, have I seen her Majesty take so great an interest in all that occurred." Princess Christian and Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, were in the Queen's carriage; and in others were Princesses Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Connaught, Princesses Victoria and Margaret Patricia of Connaught, Princesses Eugénie of Battenberg, and Princess Mario and Leopold of Battenberg. The Duke of Connaught in the uniform of a Colonel of the Scots Guards was on horseback. The Eton College Volunteers furnished a Guard of Honour to her Majesty. Although Saturday was a showery and somewhat unpleasant day, the rain fortunately held off during the time the review was in progress. The Earl of Denbigh, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, was in executive command of the parade.

MILITARY MOTOR-CARS.

At the recent Automobile Show at Richmond, a motor vehicle for use in warfare was exhibited by its inventor, Mr. Frederick Simms. The carriage, which has been called a motor-scout, is fitted with a one and a half horse-power motor, which can propel it, if need be, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. Mounted upon the motor is a light Maxim gun, so arranged that it can be fired in any direction and when the car is going at any speed. It can accommodate 1000 rounds of ammunition. Mr. Simms has designed another motor, mounted with two Maxims, carried in two revolving turrets, and having also an electric searchlight. The motor exhibited at Richmond behaved admirably on all kinds of ground.

SOUTH AFRICAN PICTURES.

Our South African pictures this week include a view of President Kruger's arrival at Bloemfontein for the now historic Conference. The President, it will be remembered, was met at the railway station by President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, the Chief Justice, the Judges, the Consuls, the various officials of the city, and a large body of the general public. As the train approached, fog-signals laid upon the line fired a salute to welcome the President of the South African Republic. The engine of the train was decorated with the Transvaal and Free State flags. When the President alighted, he shook hands with President and

Our other pictures refer to Pietermaritzburg, the seat of the Government of Natal. The town, which is named after two Boer leaders, Peter Retief and Gert Maritz, is situated forty miles northwards of Durban. It has a population of 12,300. The pictures illustrate various interesting points in the life of the administrative capital of Natal, and are practically self-explanatory.

LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION SHOW.

The fifth annual summer exhibition and fête of the Ladies' Kennel Association was opened on June 28 in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society in Regent's Park. There



THE BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE: PRESIDENT KRUGER'S ARRIVAL IN THE FREE STATE CAPITAL.
Reproduced by Permission of the Proprietor of "South Africa."

were 625 classes in the catalogue, and 800 exhibits. We give pictures of some of the prize-winners. For Borzois, the Princess of Wales again scored with her famous Alex, which won the first and challenge. Mrs. Pamure Gordon won the first prize for her collie Wellesbourne Fame. The first prize for greyhounds was won by Mrs. Downes' Chorus Girl. Among other distinguished dogs were Mrs. Jenkins' champion spaniel Cleveland Comet and Lady Cathcart's elkhound Jäger.

FRANCE OF TO-DAY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

Early in the morning of last Saturday (July 1) Alfred Dreyfus landed at Quiberon. Cerebrally the man is such a wreck as to be unable to piece together the fragments of his own tragic history during the last four years and a half; although these fragments are already being supplied to him and will continue to be supplied in small doses by

ago, almost day for day? It is to be hoped that they shall thus recollect, but at the hour of writing that hope shows few signs of being realised. It would be idle to pretend that France is unanimously prepared to acquiesce in the finding of the Court of Cassation, and to let the prisoner of the Ile du Diable have at least a fair trial the second time. Not many miles from the spot where Dreyfus trod his native soil again, there is a field where the Royalist prisoners implicated in the Quiberon affair of 1795 were shot without a trial. It is called "The Martyrs' Field," and a monument from the chisel of David d'Angers marks the site of their execution and burial. MM. François Coppée, Jules Lemaitre, Quesnay de Beaurepaire, and the

others, who seem relentlessly bent on having another "pound of flesh, with the blood or without," out of the unhappy man, know all these things as well as I know them; yet the knowledge does not appear to make them pause. I would fain say as little as possible of any of these cruel persecutors. The one, M. François Coppée, absolutely represents a shattered idol to me. I admired him as a poet; I had unbounded faith in him as a redresser of wrongs, as the friend of the humble, the disinherited of fortune, the lowly and meek of spirit.

M. Lemaitre never appealed to me, but I fancied he was honest, and on that account forgave him much of his pedantry. To-day he is to me a literary Pecksniff, for the best literary effort is only a tinkling cymbal if the heart and mind that inspire that effort cease to be generous, not to say just. To my mind, however, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire is the worst offender of all. He stood forth as one of the highest representatives and expounders of the justice of his country; and what has he become? A Public Prosecutor who, having been relieved of his functions, would still continue to persecute to the bitter end. He reminds me of President Dumas, of the Revolutionary Tribunal, who having to try General Houchard for being defeated on the Northern frontier, sentenced him to death "for having vanquished too much."

These being some of the men who are supposed to think, and who, in fact, are capable of thinking, it is not necessary to refer to the ruck who are blindly guided by them. Hence, the situation which is occupying the whole of France, and, for the matter of that, the whole of the civilised world, has not changed since I wrote last week. It seems nothing short of cruelty to try to minimise the seriousness of the impending climax by an epigram, yet, if poor Dreyfus were capable of uttering one, he might say, with Charles X.: "Nothing is changed in France since my departure; there is only one more Frenchman."

Will the Waldeck-Rousseau-Gallifet Ministry be able to crush the hydra-headed conspiracy for ever? It may, although personally I have many misgivings to the contrary. In spite of General de Gallifet's unquestionable determination to have justice done, he cannot, except at the risk of becoming another Mercier, impose upon the coming court-martial at Rennes a verdict. The composition of that court-martial, in spite of everything that has been written, has started a new problem, the solution of which is being worked out in the dark. But the sun shines—sometimes.

I am not unduly pessimistic, for my opinion as to there being covert and very powerful influences at work to defeat justice and the law a second time is shared by many who as late as a few weeks ago were absolutely convinced of Dreyfus's guilt, and moved heaven and earth to prevent a revision of his sentence. The most notable of all those converts seems to be M. Paul Déroulède, who in a speech delivered last Sunday at St. Cloud, practically threw up the sponge. M. Déroulède does not altogether say "Dreyfus is innocent," but a doubt as to his guilt appears to be slowly invading his mind; for he is reluctantly compelled to admit that "if Dreyfus be innocent," the four years and a half of martyrdom inflicted upon him are a disgrace to the Third Republic, the penalty of which should be its overthrow. To those who know M. Déroulède, as I happen to know him, this is not only tantamount to a surrender of the position he so obstinately defended, but an implied acknowledgment of his want of faith in the present chiefs of the army to redress the wrong committed by their predecessors, the latter of whom he deems deserving of attainder.



"THE MOTOR SCOUT" IN MOTION: MR. SIMMS, THE INVENTOR, FIRING A VOLLEY.

Mrs. Steyn, and immediately drove to the residence which had been placed at his disposal. On arriving at the house, the Mayor of Bloemfontein read an address from the Town Council trusting that President Kruger's efforts would lead to peace and prosperity in South Africa, to which he returned the remarkable reply that he was prepared to do all, all, all he could, so long as his independence was not encroached on. Our Illustration, which was taken at a point near the Market Square, shows the two Presidents driving together from the station in an open carriage.

his devoted wife and scarcely less devoted legal adviser and undaunted champion, Maître Demange. This being his mental condition, it is not very probable that, well-informed though he used to be, the name of the spot on which he first set foot in France after that terrible ordeal of his will awaken instantaneous recollections.

His countrymen's intellects are not thus beclouded. Will they remember the gruesome scene that was enacted on those shores of Quiberon one hundred and four years

PERSONAL.

The Prince of Wales arrived on Tuesday evening at Dalkeith, to pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and in order to attend the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh. His Royal Highness was received at the station by his noble host and hostess, Lord Rosebery being also present. Provost Liddell read an address of welcome, to which the Prince handed a reply. A large crowd gave his Royal Highness a most enthusiastic welcome. The house party at Dalkeith Palace includes the heads of the principal Scottish families.

Mr. Winston Churchill is overwhelming the electors of Oldham with reminders of his father. When Lord Randolph went into a party fight, he was not in the least particular about the blows he struck at the enemy. His campaigning maxim was "Win at any cost!" His son is precisely of the same robust temper. Like his father, Mr. Churchill is opposed to woman's suffrage. He says he is unselfish in this attitude because women, being very intelligent, would naturally choose the Conservative cause if they had the vote.

It is now practically decided that his Royal Highness the young Duke of Albany will succeed to the Dukedom

of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Prince Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born at Claremont on July 19, 1884, succeeding his father, the late Prince Leopold, as second Duke at his birth. The late Prince Leopold, her Majesty's fourth son, was created a Peer of



Photo. Kinack, Eton.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY.

the United Kingdom in May 1881. He married in 1882 Princess Hélène Frederica Augusta, daughter of the late George Victor, reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The Duke of Albany is at present at Eton, but will complete his education in Germany. He is said to be more amenable to the idea of the succession than was his cousin, Prince Arthur of Connaught. This arrangement is, no doubt, the best that could be made. Public opinion, at any rate, is relieved to find that the Duke of Connaught is not to become a German Prince as well as the Duke of Edinburgh.

The London Government Bill has been read a third time in the House of Lords, and returns to the Commons, where the expulsion by the Lords of the original proviso giving women the qualification for sitting on the new borough councils will lead to lively debate. The Duke of Devonshire stated that the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour were the only members of the Government in favour of the proviso. In the Lower House the Clerical Tithes Bill passed its second reading by an overwhelming majority, due in part to the abstention of the Irish members. Mr. George Whiteley, Conservative member for Stockport, who has left his party on this question, has not resigned his seat, because his Stockport supporters declined to accept the resignation. He is thus in the curious position of a convert to the principles he was elected to oppose.

The late Mr. John Thackray Bunce, of Birmingham, had attained eminence as a provincial journalist. Born seventy-one years ago, he was educated at the Gem Street branch of King Edward's School, and served his apprenticeship as a printer, afterwards becoming reporter on the *Midland Counties Herald*. He then served as a reporter on *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*, of which he became sub-editor and editor, holding the latter position until 1861, when he changed from Conservative to Liberal opinions, and resigned his connection with the journal.



Photo. Whitlock, Birmingham.

THE LATE MR. J. THACKRAY BUNCE.

In 1862 he became editor of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, conducting the paper with great distinction and credit up to the close of last year, when he retired. On his resigning he was presented with the freedom of the City.

Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, a handsome Anglo-American, has hit upon a good idea, which redounds to his credit. It is well known that there is a delightful Wellcome Club for the entertainment of privileged visitors to the Earl's Court Exhibition. But in adding a Wellcome Club and pleasure to the Dartford manufacturing estate of Messrs. Burroughes, Wellcome, and Co., the gentleman with the hospitable name has added a pleasure to the lives of his industrious employes, and has set an example which will no doubt be widely followed.

Captain Alfred Arthur Chase Parr, who has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen in place of

Captain A. K. Bickford, who, as we have already noted, has been promoted to flag rank, was born in 1849, and entered the Navy as cadet in 1863. As Lieutenant he served in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76, for which he was promoted and received the Arctic medal. During the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 he was Commander of the *Inconstant*, being decorated for his services with the Egyptian medal, the Third Class of the Medjidieh, and the Khedive's Bronze Star. He is a member of the Royal Geographical Society. Since 1887 he has held Captain's rank, and is at present attached to H.M.S. *Prince George*.



Photo. Russell, Southampton.

CAPTAIN A. A. C. PARR, R.N.

It is clear that the cause of the man whom Maitre Demange justly described as the greatest martyr of the century is perfectly safe with the Rennes court-martial. The Government Commissary, Major Carrière, has curtly refused to have anything to do with the maniac Beaurepaire, who, having fabricated fresh "proofs" of the "guilt" of the accused, proposed to lay them before the court-martial. That tribunal is concerned with nothing save the plain direction of the Court of Cassation, which relates only to the *bordereau*, and is a direction of acquittal. All else—the rubbish of the secret dossier, especially—has been eliminated by forty-seven French judges.

Sir William Henry Flower, who died on July 1 at his London residence, was born in 1831 at Stratford-on-Avon.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR W. FLOWER.

He studied medicine at University College, London, and entered the 63rd Regiment as assistant surgeon, seeing active service in the Crimea. He was decorated with the medal for Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, and Sebastopol, and received also the Turkish medal. Returning to this country, he was appointed assistant surgeon and demonstrator in anatomy at Middlesex Hospital, and a year or two later became curator of the Hunterian Museum. In 1869 he was elected Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. In 1884 he succeeded Owen as Director of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, resigning that position only last year. One of his most important works was his great improvement of the Hunterian collection, where he enormously increased the materials for the study of racial physiology.

M. Flammarion, the eminent French astronomer, took to spiritualism. He has now renounced it because the spirit of Galileo, speaking through a medium, chews deplorable ignorance of astronomy. Perhaps M. Flammarion makes no allowance for the possibility that Galileo, who has been dead some time, has forgotten all about his scientific studies, which he may have had no chance of pursuing in the spirit-world. Will Mr. Stead or "Julia" throw some light?

General Galliffet, the French Minister of War, was born in Paris in 1831, and joined the army in 1848. In 1867 he attained Colonel's rank. During the Franco-German War he commanded the 3rd Regiment of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, and took part with the Army of the Rhine. A day or two before Sedan he was appointed General of Brigade. He is chiefly distinguished (one had almost said notorious) for the terrible severity with which he repressed the outbreaks of the Commune. In the same year he was sent to Africa, and took charge of the expedition in El-Goliah. When the army was reorganised he was appointed



Photo. Nadar, Paris.

GENERAL GALLIFFET.

to command the Third Brigade of Infantry. In 1875 he was promoted to the rank of a General of Division, and has since held many military appointments. In 1891 his conduct of the French autumn manoeuvres was so brilliant that he was appointed a member of the Conseil Supérieur de War. In 1894 he again conducted the autumn manoeuvres and then retired. He holds the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and has a European reputation as an authority on cavalry manoeuvres.

Victor Cherbuliez, of the French Academy, who has died at the age of seventy, has sometimes been called the French Anthony Trollope; but except in fertility of production, there was nothing in common between them. Cherbuliez wrote like a scholar and a gentleman, but his novels were often dull, and of late years he had been totally eclipsed by M. Anatole France. His critical writings were of great merit, for he had the advantage, uncommon in a literary Frenchman, of knowing several languages beside his own. He knew English and German literature thoroughly, and his sympathies were proportionately wide. It is a pity that the same knowledge is not made compulsory for French Academicians.

Sir Henry Binns, Premier of Natal, was, one might almost say, a martyr to his devotion to public duty. The tremendous strain put upon his energies by the



Photo. Sherwood, Pietermaritzburg.

THE LATE SIR H. BINNS.

part he took in carrying through the Customs Convention Bill, in the face of extraordinary opposition, undermined his robust health, and he gradually sank and died on June 6. Sir Henry, who was a native of Northumberland, came to Natal in his twenty-first year, and started life as a farmer in Victoria County. For more than thirty years he conducted the business of a sugar-planter with success. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the old Legislative Council, but afterwards sought election in Victoria County, which he continued to represent till the day of his death. His first public connection with the question of a Customs Convention was in the year 1869, when he, together with Sir Michael Galloway and Mr. W. Greenacre, represented Natal at the historic Conference at Bloemfontein. During Sir John Robinson's Ministry Sir Henry (then Mr. Henry) Binns was regarded as leader of the Opposition. He was one of Mr. Escombe's keenest critics on the Harbour question. On Mr. Escombe's resignation he was asked to form a Ministry, and entered upon his duties with great energy and spirit, bringing to a successful issue many important measures.

Will President Kruger give in? That is the great political question of the moment. It is evident that the utmost pressure is being used by the Afrikaner party to make the Boer President realise the situation. If he will not make reasonable concessions, he will compel the British Government to take forcible measures, the end of which must be the extinction of the Boer independence. If he should prove reasonable, that independence will be explicitly guaranteed by Great Britain. In this dilemma it is as well to remember that Mr. Kruger has yielded several times in past years to escape war. He has always striven to make believe that the Transvaal is a Sovereign State. It is simply a self-governing province with a suzerain.

The late Admiral Sir Windham Hornby, whose death took place when he was presiding at a public meeting on June 28, belonged to a family which has furnished many distinguished officers to the Navy. The late Admiral was nephew of the late Sir Phipps Hornby, Admiral of the United Kingdom, and cousin of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, and of the Provost of Eton. The son of the Rector of Bury, he was born in 1812, and was educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. In 1833 he obtained his Lieutenant's commission, and was promoted Commander in 1841, attaining to Captain's rank in 1849. In 1864 he retired from active service and became Rear-Admiral in 1865, Vice-Admiral in 1871, and Admiral in 1877. He served through the insurrection in Jamaica in 1832, and from 1877 to 1892 was Commissioner of Prisons. Admiral Hornby was twice married.

The Czar has refused to receive an international deputation which desired to press upon him the propriety of reconsidering his attitude towards Finland. It is difficult to understand how anything but refusal could have been expected. All the same, it is a pity he should nullify the moral attitude of Russia at the Peace Conference by autocratic rigour against the Finnish liberties.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR WINDHAM HORNBY.

LORD BEAUCHAMP'S ARRIVAL IN SYDNEY.

(From a Sydney Correspondent.)

The kindest welcome of all—the brightest sunshine and a clear, blue, true Australian sky—was the first greeting

for the Queen, also introductions to many of the men of import present, and finally a reception to receive addresses.

To say that the whole function was a success is only putting the mildest description upon it, for to realise the enthusiasm displayed and the genuine welcome accorded,



ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES AT SYDNEY: LORD BEAUCHAMP'S CARRIAGE PASSING THE CUSTOM HOUSE, CIRCULAR QUAY.

accorded the newly appointed Governor, Earl Beauchamp, on Thursday, May 18, 1899. The official landing took place punctually at three o'clock at the Circular Quay, and when the Government launch, with Earl Beauchamp, Lady Mary Lygon, Captain Wilfrid Smith, and Captain Rupert Lindsay on board, steamed up the harbour, the steamers lying out at the quay whistled out their merry cock-a-doodle-does, which were taken up by the vessels in other parts of the harbour, the chorus being prolonged and hearty. And as soon as Lord Beauchamp set foot on Prince's Stairs, the Artillerymen on Dawes Point received the signal, and another salute boomed forth with startling vigour. The gathering who represented the Reception Committee included, besides the Mayor, Mr. Harris, and the Town Clerk, the Right Hon. G. H. Reid (the Premier), Mr. J. N. Brunker (Colonial Secretary), and other distinguished officials.

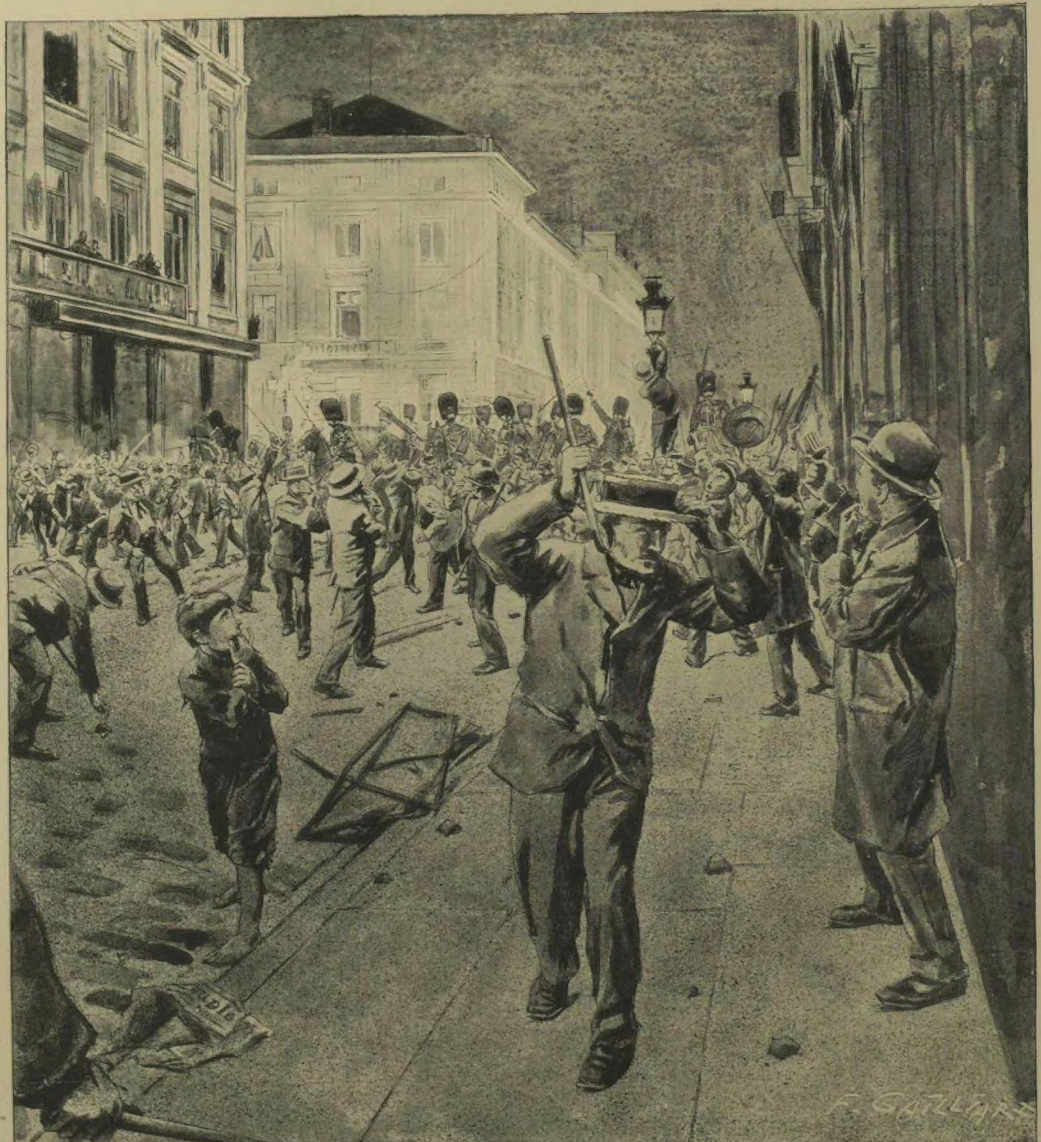
After a drive through the town, and through a double file of various regiments belonging to the forces, who kept a stern line in front of men, women, and girls from Suburbia and small boys from nowhere in particular—the Governor's equipage entered the gates of their colonial residence. Here, again, the beautiful carriage-drive was lined with soldiers and cadets. At the doors of Government House, Earl Beauchamp and Lady Mary Lygon were received by Chief Justice Sir Frederick Darley, who conducted them to the main hall, where the ceremony of swearing-in was at once performed.

The Governor took his place at the table, with the Lieutenant-Governor on his right hand and the Premier on his left, and then, after the usual proclamations had been read by Mr. A. C. Budge, the Clerk to the Executive Council, the necessary oaths—that is to say, the oath of allegiance, the official oath, and the judicial oath—were duly administered and signed. This ceremony was undeniably picturesque, with the background of dark wainscoting, the brilliant newly erected electric light, the rich red and ermine robes of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the striking uniforms of the military and naval officials, the Mayor, and the University Senate; while on the staircase behind, as if sheltering all the important mankind of our city, was a cluster of ladies effectively grouped, including the House party, the Dowager Lady Raglan, Lady Mary Lygon, Lady Bertha Wilbraham, the Hon. Violet Somerset, and many others. To say it was a charming picture is perhaps the best description of it all—a picture that will possibly live in the memory of an English nobleman who is giving up five years of his life to us, and who will probably learn much, not only of political but of social usage for his future. Previous to the actual ceremony the air about the main hall was somewhat hushed, but when the Earl entered, all this was suddenly changed, and buzz and chatter became general, which was shortly silenced when the ceremony began, and the new Governor took the oath of allegiance to the Queen and to New South Wales. Then followed the usual cheers

one had to view the crowded streets filled with their freight of humanity, all bowing and waving their typical Australian welcome to Earl Beauchamp, Queen Victoria's representative.

THE RIOTS IN BRUSSELS.

The Belgian Electoral Bill, which provoked the recent riots, provides for proportional representation in districts electing more than three members, and thus practically secures representation to the Conservatives in the larger centres where the majority is Liberal, while in other districts a Catholic majority is secured. Should the Bill become law, the Opposition might as well abandon all hope of obtaining a majority. Accordingly the Liberals and Socialists, and even in some instances the Catholics, determined to offer a stubborn resistance. At the sitting of the Chamber on June 28, the Order of the Day proposed by the Socialists was rejected, while that proposed by the Right, expressing confidence in the President, was adopted. Immediately an unseemly brawl ensued, the Socialists whistling and blowing trumpets, and the Deputies at length resorting to fistcuffs on the floor of the House. Finally the galleries were cleared by the military. The quarrel was shortly transferred to the streets, where great crowds had assembled around the Parliament buildings. A strong body of police, supported by the city guard, restrained the mob only with the greatest difficulty, and at length it was necessary to bring up a body of horse, which again and again charged the crowd. In the Rue Treurenberg, which was occupied by a dozen mounted gendarmes, the fighting became serious. The mob assailed the officers with paving-stones, and were met with revolver-fire, which, however, had no effect in dispersing the rioters. A body of unmounted gendarmes accordingly charged the crowd with fixed bayonets, and drove the demonstrators back to the square of St. Gudule. In the Rue Arenberg the mob was charged by the police with drawn swords. During the night's fighting one man was killed and several were injured. The disturbances continued until two o'clock on the morning of June 30. The same day, at the sitting of the Chamber, the Government, after a stormy debate, announced that means of conciliation would be sought.



THE RIOTS IN BRUSSELS: MOUNTED POLICE CHARGING THE MOB.



MRS. PANMURE GORDON'S FIRST PRIZE COLLIE, WELLESBOURNE FAME,
BRED BY THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S BORZOI CHAMPION, ALEX, FIRST PRIZE
AND CHALLENGE.



LADY CATHCART'S FIRST PRIZE ELKHOUND, JÄGER.



MRS. JENKINS' CHAMPION BLENHEIM
SPANIEL, CLEVEDON COMET.



MRS. DOWNES' FIRST PRIZE GREYHOUND, CHORUS GIRL.





IN DOUBT.

VOLUNTEER

1799



CENTENARY.

1899.



Cornhill.



St. Clement Danes.



George III.
Captain-General of H.A.C. 1766-1820



Poplar and Blackwall



St. Olave's, Southwark.



PRINCE RUPERT,
Admitted a Member of H.A.C.
Aug. 10, 1664.



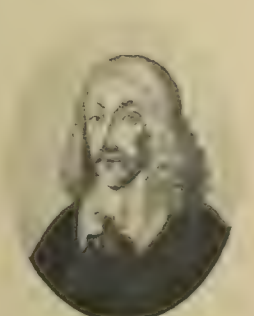
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.
1899.



JOHN MUTTON,
Admitted a Member of H.A.C.
June 2, 1635.



SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN,
Admitted a Member of H.A.C.
Aug. 17, 1669.



BASIL FEILDING, EARL OF DENBIGH,
Admitted a Member of H.A.C.
in 1677.



Cordwainers' Ward.



Bloomsbury and Inns of Court.



Hon. Artillery Company.



Whitechapel Association.



East India Company.

THE VOLUNTEER CENTENARY: 1799-1899.

By COLONEL SIR HOWARD VINCENT, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P., Commandant Queen's Westminster Volunteers.

THE review which is to be held this Saturday afternoon, July 8, by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., will be much more than a military or even a civic pageant. It will be a national and historical event—one of the milestones in the course of a nation. The 30,000 Volunteers who will pass before the Heir to the British throne, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, whose venerable age would render the fatigue of so formidable a task undesirable, are typical of the spirit of the British race at the end of the nineteenth century. The Prince of Wales will be accompanied by the Princes of the Blood Royal in London, and notably by H.R.H. George, Duke of Cambridge, who for nearly forty years was the popular head of the British Army, as well as by Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K.P., Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces of the Crown, and by the Headquarter Staff.

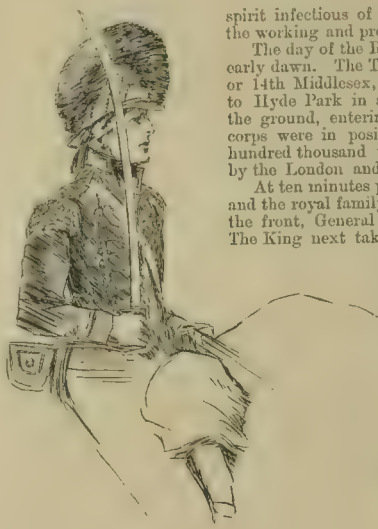
WHY IS THE REVIEW HELD, and what is the occasion for it? It is to commemorate an anniversary, to mark an epoch a hundred years ago. Upon

KING GEORGE THE THIRD'S sixty-first birthday, June 4, 1799, a great review of the London Volunteers was held in Hyde Park. They had been organised during the ten years

spirit infectious of enthusiasm. This was shown, among other ways, by the working and presentation, with much ceremony, of colours.

The day of the Review itself was unpropitious. Rain fell heavily from early dawn. The Temple Association, forerunners of "The Devil's Own," or 14th Middlesex, marched under Captain Graham from Temple Gardens to Hyde Park in a perfect downpour. They were the first to arrive on the ground, entering the gates at seven a.m. By 8.30 all the sixty-three corps were in position, and showed a field state of over 8000 men. A hundred thousand people were there as spectators, the ground being kept by the London and Westminster and the Southwark Volunteer Horse.

At ten minutes past nine a gun announces the approach of his Majesty and the royal family, escorted by Life Guards. His Majesty passes down the front, General Dundas, commanding the Parade, riding by his side. The King next takes post at the saluting-point—the rain having happily ceased. A gun gives the signal, and from right to left the sixty-three corps fire three volleys as a *feu-de-joie*, followed by "Three Cheers for the King!" Then they march past, and proceed to their several stations and go through various evolutions. For three hours and a half the King remains on the ground, and then summons before him the officers



VOLUNTEER TYPES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO:
MIDDLESEX CAVALRY.



LAMBETH CAVALRY.



WESTMINSTER CAVALRY.

preceding, not a little owing to the suggestion of Mr. William Rose—a member of a family then, as now, connected with the house of John Broadwood and Sons, and taking an active part in the affairs of Westminster. The several parishes of what will soon be

commanding corps. To them he announces "the highest satisfaction at the martial appearance and excellent conduct of this loyal and patriotic Army"—a verdict endorsed by "all the beauty and fashion of the metropolis." It was further confirmed by a



Candlewick Ward.



Cripplegate.



St. James's.



Bishopsgate.



Bread Street Ward.

again by statute Greater Westminster, formed Armed Associations, and their example was followed throughout London. Individual corps were not strong in numbers. But their uniforms were picturesque (as will be seen by Illustrations in this issue), and their

general order issued the same night by Field-Marshal H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, Commander-in-Chief, speaking of "the great satisfaction with which his Majesty witnessed the regularity and military appearance of the Volunteers and the



SURREY YEOMANRY.



LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LIGHT HORSE.



St. Saviour's, Southwark.



Knight Marshal.



Aldgate Association.



Vintry Ward.



St. George's, Hanover Square.

VOLUNTEER TYPES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.



Bridge Ward.



Ratcliff.



Chelsea.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERRIES, OF THE LIGHT HORSE VOLUNTEERS OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1797.



Farringdon West End.



Highland Association.



Finsbury.



Westminster Grenadier.



Richmond.



Fulham.

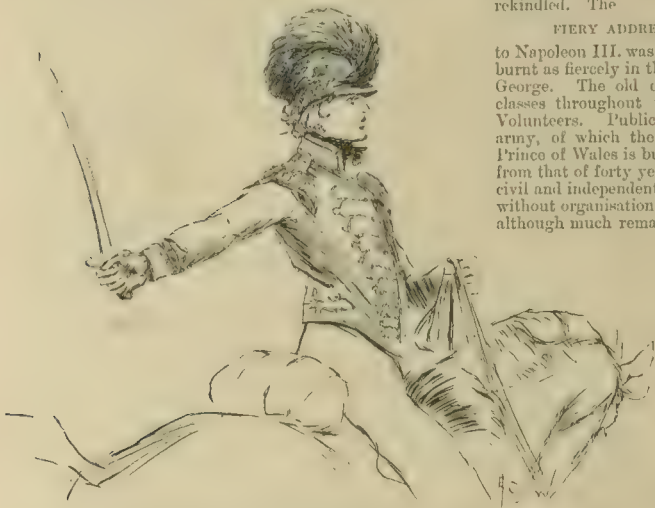


Clerkenwell Association.



Billingsgate.

effects of the unwearied diligence and attention of the officers and of the zeal and alacrity of the Volunteers composing this truly respectable force, which entitle them to the strongest expression of his Majesty's approbation, and

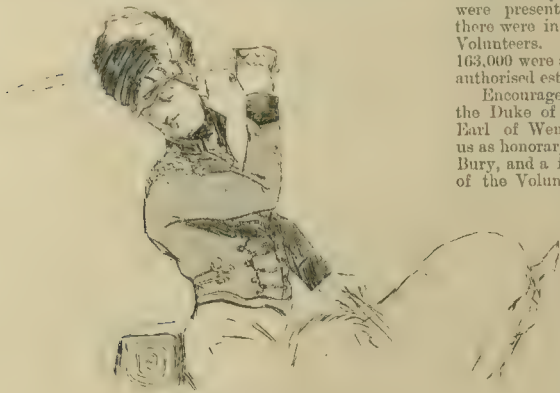


VOLUNTEER TYPES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO: DEPTFORD CAVALRY.

which gratify the just sentiments of national pride in the same proportion in which they add to the public security."

This review and the royal and national approval it elicited

GAVE GREAT IMPETUS TO THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT, and when in 1804 Napoleon the Great assembled at Boulogne 160,000 troops, 10,000 horses, with a flotilla of 1300 vessels



CLERKENWELL CAVALRY.

manned by 17,000 sailors, for the invasion of England, half the adult male population had joined the force, and the coasts of Kent and Sussex were alive with free soldiery in lines of defence. Then were erected the martello towers, now passing to the dust of ages. In 1814 the Prince Regent held two parades of the Volunteers of London in Hyde Park in honour of the Czar of Russia and the allied sovereigns. But with the final fall of the mighty Frenchman at Waterloo the Volunteer organisation well-nigh fell

to pieces. The Armed Associations were disbanded, their uniforms only remaining in engraving, the colours stored away, yet to-day brought out with an escort of a thousand veterans, each having given at least twenty years free military service to England, as in 1859 the old fire was rekindled. The

FIERY ADDRESS OF THE FRENCH COLONELS

to Napoleon III. was the match, and the flame of patriotism burnt as fiercely in the days of Victoria as in those of King George. The old organisations were revived, and all classes throughout the country enrolled themselves as Volunteers. Public spirit was with them. The great army, of which the force to be reviewed to-day by the Prince of Wales is but a sample, is, however, very different from that of forty years ago. Then it partook largely of a civil and independent character. It was without cohesion, without organisation. Now, although by no means perfect, although much remains to be done, it is, on the whole, a force well trained, well disciplined, which after a few weeks would

BE AS PERFECT AN ARMY

as any nation could put into the field. There are some who complain of official indifference to it in the early days. On the contrary, I am inclined to think that its success is largely due to the peculiar delight the British race finds in forcing, in a steady constitutional manner, the hands of its rulers. Too much Government encouragement would have aroused the suspicions of a

free people as to the growth of militarism.

In twelve months from its re-establishment in 1859, a strength of 160,000 was allotted to the Volunteers. On June 23, 1860, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by the lamented Prince Consort, held a review in Hyde Park. Over 20,000 were present, and on that date there were in Great Britain 119,000 Volunteers. Three years later 163,000 were actually enrolled on an authorised establishment of 211,000.

Encouraged by the examples of the Duke of Westminster (then Lord Grosvenor), of the Earl of Wemyss (then Lord Elcho), who are still with us as honorary Colonels, of the late Lord Ranelagh, Lord Bury, and a few more, the people maintained the strength of the Volunteers. Pecuniary assistance had to be given from public funds, and with it the State assumed more control. The Volunteer Act of 1863 became law, and a capitation grant was given to regiments for the efficiency of members.

No great change took place until 1877. The solid hold the Volunteer force had taken of the people was apparent in every way. Numbers increased, and the desire was general throughout all ranks for not only greater financial assistance, but also for a better organisation, better equipment, and increased opportunities for training. The present

writer, then in command of the Central London Rangers, had the privilege of bringing together, with the approval of the War Office,

A THREE DAYS' CONFERENCE

at the Royal United Service Institution, upon "The Requirements of the Volunteer Force." The proceedings aroused so much interest, and the feeling expressed was so rational and unanimous, that a War-Office committee was

appointed under Lord Bury (afterwards Earl of Albemarle) to inquire into the matter. In the result, the capitation grant was increased to 30s., and many valuable reforms instituted.

More, however, had to be done, and it fell again to the writer in 1886 to propose a resolution upon the subject in the House of Commons. The Government of the day was only saved from defeat by twenty-one votes—a circumstance showing how completely the Volunteer force and the nation are one. Another War Office Committee was shortly afterwards appointed by the late Mr. W. H. Smith, under Lord Harris.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE

of Great Britain has to-day an

authorised establishment of 262,000. Of this number, 235,000 are actually enrolled. The infantry number 178,000, in 212 corps, grouped into 33 brigades. The artillery numbers 43,000 men, in 64 corps; and the engineers 13,000, in 21 corps. There are 7800 officers, 3400 cyclists, 500 mounted infantry and light horse, and 1250 in the Medical Staff Corps.

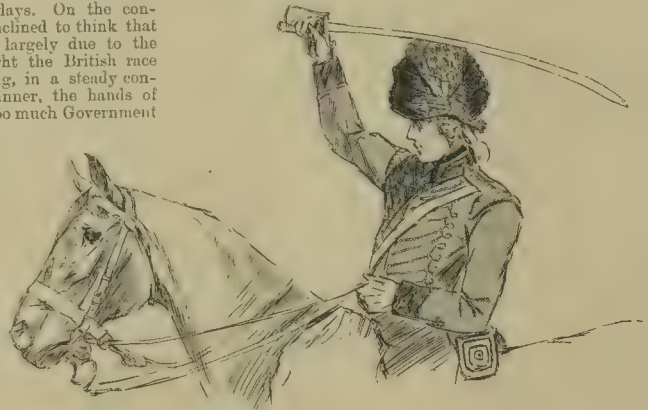
Over 97 per cent. of the whole force make themselves efficient in every year. This involves attendance at sixty drills in the first two years' service, then attendance at twelve drills, and passing into the second class in musketry.

In the best regiments from thirty to forty per cent. become

MARKSMEN.

In this connection it should be mentioned that two companies of the Queen's Westminsters, manned respectively by the employes of Messrs. Shoolbred and Messrs. John Broadwood and Sons, both involving indoor and sedentary occupation, have several times returned all their members as marksmen, and been the best shooting companies in Great Britain.

Sixty per cent. of the whole Volunteer force are between twenty and thirty years of age, and therefore in the very



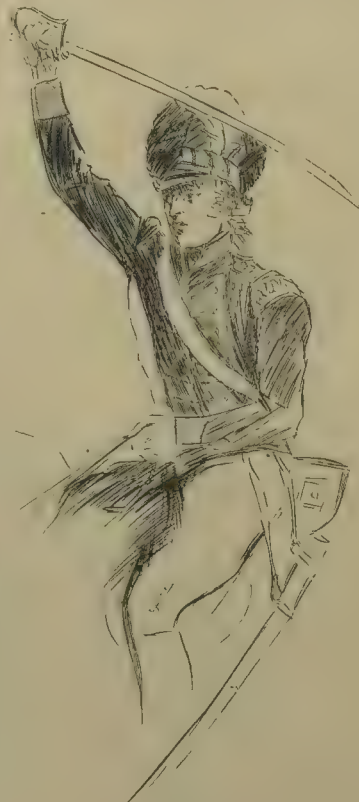
SOUTHWARK CAVALRY.

prime of life, while the proportion of youths and elderly men is about evenly divided.

WHAT HAVE THE VOLUNTEERS DONE FOR THE COUNTRY?

First and foremost, they have saved the country from conscription. With Europe an armed camp, it would be quite impossible, with the smallest regard for safety from invasion, to have only the home Army and Militia to face an invader. The former (by recent regulation) would be reduced to seventy-two attenuated battalions, and the latter might be abroad. Without the Volunteers, then, forced service would be absolutely necessary. But far more than this. The Volunteers have infused their own military and patriotic spirit into the nation. They have popularised the Army. A million of them have carried loyalty and discipline to the people, and are teaching to their children pride of country, pride of Empire, love for the Queen.

This, then, is the organisation of the nineteenth century which H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, shows to-day, on the Guards' Parade, to his grandson Prince Edward of York, in the hope that his son or grandson may be able a hundred years hence to say at a like ceremonial to the twenty-first century: "This is what a free people have done and are doing for their freedom, their sovereign, and their country."



LOYAL ISLINGTON CAVALRY.



KENSINGTON VOLUNTEERS, MAY 2, 1799.

VOLUNTEER TYPES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.



Finsbury.



Guildhall Light Infantry.



Broad Street Ward.



London and Westminster Dismounted
Light Horse.



Tower Ward Association.



Shore ditch.



LORD ROMNEY'S DINNER TO VOLUNTEERS NEAR MAIDSTONE, AUG. 1, 1799.



Castle Bynard.



St. George's, Hanover Square.



St. George's, Hanover Square.
Light Infantry.



Covent Garden.



GEORGE III. REVIEWING THE VOLUNTEERS, JUNE 4, 1790.



Langbourn Ward.



Westminster.



Temple Bar and St. Paul's.



St. Mary-le-Strand, Somerset House.



Dowgate Ward.



St. George's, Hanover Square.

VOLUNTEER TYPES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.



St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr's Association.



St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster.



St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.



Loyal Bermondsey.



St. Mary, Islington.



St. Catharine Association.



ISLE OF WIGHT CORPS RECEIVING THE BANNER PRESENTED BY LORD BOLTON AT CARISBROOKE CASTLE, JUNE 24, 1798.



St. Pancras.



Sailors' Sharpshooters.



Wapping Union.



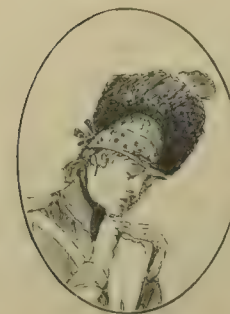
Brentford Association.



KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE AT PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 4, 1799.



Trinity, Manors.



Christ Church, Surrey, Association.



Bethnal Green Light Infantry.



Hans Town Association.



St. George's, Southwark.



Queenhithe Ward.

VOLUNTEER TYPES A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.



Marylebone.



Portsoken.



St. Sepulchre, Middlesex.



Pimlico.



Newington, Surrey.



Bermondsey.



EXPEDITION CARRIAGE OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER LIGHT HORSE, 1799.



Temple Association.



Cheap Ward.



Bank of England Light Infantry.



St. John, Southwark.



CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN CORPS ON COLLEGE GREEN, NOVEMBER 4, 1779.



Dublin Green.



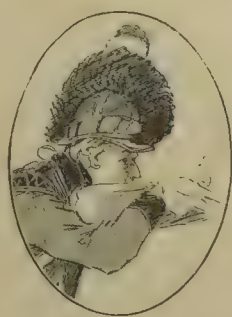
Coleman Street Ward.



Hackney.



Deptford.



Walbrook Ward.



Lambeth.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS OF OUR TIMES.



Photo, Whyte, Inverness.
COL. G. SMITH GRANT,
6th Gordon Highlanders.



Photo, Moffat, Edinburgh.
COL. MENZIES,
Queen's Edinburgh.



Photo, Stereoscopic Co.
COL. SIR HOWARD VINCENT,
Queen's Westminster.



Photo, Jones, Farnham.
COL. SIR FITZROY DONALD MACLEAN,
West Kent Queen's Own Yeomanry.



Photo, Wilson, Alverton.
COL. GEORGE JACKSON,
4th (Donside) Gordon Highlanders.



Photo, Kellou, Newton Abbot.
COL. E. S. WALCOTT,
4th Devonshire Regiment.



Photo, Case, Guildford.
COL. G. DREWITT,
2nd Queen's West Surrey Regiment.



COL. D. ARMERING,
2nd Durham Light Infantry.



Photo, Brown, Barnes and Bell, Liverpool.
COL. J. W. DE SILVA,
4th King's Liverpool Regiment.



Photo, Hoare, Rothbury.
COL. J. W. STUART,
1st Argyll and Bute Artillery.



Photo, Barford, Burslem.
COL. FRANK LANDON,
1st Essex Regiment.



H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AS CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY,
JULY 1863.

Painted by J. G. Middleton.



Photo, Bawa.
COL. W. H. HUNT,
5th Lancashire Artillery.



Photo, Barrand, Liverpool.
LIEUT.-COL. F. W. BLOOD,
1st Cheshire Regiment.



Photo, Barrand.
THE EARL OF DENBIGH,
Col. Hon. Artillery Company.



Photo, Lord, Cambridge.
LIEUT.-COL. C. T. HEYCOCK,
3rd Cambs., Suffolk Regiment.



Photo, Brown, Liverpool.
COL. GEORGE J. WILLIAMS,
4th Lancashire Artillery.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS OF OUR TIMES.



Photo, Lawson and Ross, Aberdeen.
COL. JAMES OGSTON,
1st Aberdeen Artillery.



Photo, Valentine, Dundee.
COL. H. SMITH,
3rd Royal Highlanders.



COL. W. C. DAWSON,
2nd W.R. Yorks R.E.



Photo, Wilson, Aberdeen.
COL. DOUGLASS DUNCAN,
1st Gordon Highlanders.



Photo, Dewey, Exeter.
COL. SIR JOHN SHREELEY,
Royal 1st Devon Yeomanry.



Photo, P. & S. Lister, Birkbeck.
LIEUT.-COL. F. T. S. HAMILTON,
1st Cheshire R.E.



REVIEW OF SCOTTISH VOLUNTEERS BY HER MAJESTY IN QUEEN'S PARK, EDINBURGH,
ON AUG. 7, 1860.



Photo, Jackson, London.
COL. F. JACKSON,
1st Middlesex R.I.



Photo, Partridge, Salisbury.
COL. G. LANCELOT ANDREWES,
2nd Suffolk Regiment.



COL. G. J. J. HOFFMANN,
2nd W.R. Yorks Artillery.



Photo, Johnston, Castle Douglas, N.Z.
COL. KENNEDY,
Galloway Rifles.



GRAND REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS BY HER MAJESTY IN HYDE PARK
ON JUNE 23, 1860.



Photo, W. & A. P. & S. London.
COL. MANCKLIN HOLLAND,
2nd Gloucester Regiment.



Photo, Milne, Ayr, Ayr.
COL. W. A. GORDON,
2nd Royal Highlanders.



Photo, Moore, Cambridge.
LIEUT.-COL. CRONIN,
Cambridge University.



Photo, Good, Seaton.
LIEUT.-COL. E. SATTERTHWAITE,
2nd West Kent Royal Regiment.



Photo, Ballist, Stockport.
COL. W. T. CARRINGTON,
4th Cheshire Regiment.



COL. E. HALL,
2nd Derbyshire Regiment.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS OF OUR TIMES.



Photo. Mayham, Worcester.
COL. MAYHAM,
1st Worcester and Warwick Artillery



Photo. Wüster, Derby.
COL. GASCOYNE,
Derby Regiment.



Photo. Bennett, Cornwall.
COL. ROSEWARNE,
1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.



Photo. Imperial School of Photography.
COL. SCOPY,
Yorks Regiment.



Photo. Harkness Studio.
COL. LONG,
3rd Royal Fusiliers.

THE VOLUNTEERS: PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS PRESTON, F.S.A.

The splendid outbursts of enthusiastic patriotism which from time to time have kept alive the Volunteer movement have been so often described and eulogised by the ablest historians that it is hardly necessary now to do more than to notice some of the more prominent episodes in the history of Volunteering, going a little out of the beaten track to pick up a few interesting incidents.

IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Three centuries ago Good Queen Bess and her Privy Council, having survived and perhaps forgotten the Spanish Armada scare, were busy preparing for another threatened



Photo. Jenkins and Ross, Grimsby.
COL. A. BANNISTER,
1st Lincolnshire.



Photo. Mayall, Edinburgh.
COL. EDDINGHAM,
4th Royal Scots



Photo. Durrant.
COL. H. J. ROBINSON,
6th Lancashire Artillery.



THE GORDON RIOTS, 1780: THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY ENGAGING
THE MOB IN BROAD STREET.

invasion by Philip of Spain; and on Aug. 4, 1599, issued an urgent letter to the Lords Lieutenant of the counties round London and along the east and south coasts to muster the soldiers and Volunteers, and requiring every man to provide for the maintenance of himself and his horse for the space of one month. In another letter of the same date to the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace is desired to require the clergy to spare their horses and to send them to the appointed rendezvous in Lambeth and Southwark by Aug. 12, 1599.

The "Commissioners of the Musters" were directed to visit the different counties to inspect the men who had volunteered to serve, and to check the muster-rolls. These rolls were made out on long strips of parchment six inches wide and varying in length according



Photo. Mayall.
COL. E. WILSON,
3rd Prince of Wales's West Yorks.



Photo. Mayall.
COL. J. R. WILLIAMS,
4th South Wales Borderers.



Photo. C. E. P. G.
COL. R. WILDE,
Tower Hamlets Brigade.



Photo. Warriner, Glasgow.
COL. REID,
1st Lanark.



Photo. Killick.
LIEUT.-COL. HARDCASTLE,
19th Middlesex (Blossbury).



Photo. Winslow and Grace.
COL. HICKS,
2nd Northumberland Artillery.

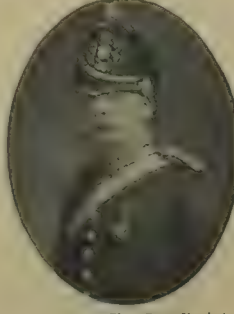


Photo. Baum, Manchester.
COL. BIRLEY,
Manchester Artillery.



Photo. Ballant, Glasgow.
COL. GRANT,
1st Lanarkshire Artillery.

VOLUNTEER COMMANDERS OF OUR TIMES.



Col. CRAWFORD,
1st Lanark Royal Engineers.



Photo. Wright, Forest Gate.
Col. H. PALMER,
3rd Essex.



Photo. Turner and Drinkwater, Hull.
Col. PUNSRY,
2nd East Riding Yorks Artillery.



Photo. Cobb and Kite, Woolwich.
Col. E. T. HUGHES,
2nd Kent Artillery.



Photo. Debenham and Smith, Southampton.
Col. J. MACLACHLAN,
1st Hampshire Artillery.



Photo. Brist, Exmouth.
Lieut. Col. ALLEN McLEAN,
1st Dorset Artillery.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
Lieut. Col. VISCOUNT GALWAY,
Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry.



Photo. Yeo, Plymouth.
Lieut. Col. PERCIVAL S. SERRIL,
2nd Devon.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
Col. E. DOWNING,
3rd Northumberland Fusiliers.



Photo. Kirkford and Stephens, Newport.
Col. WALLIS,
1st Monmouth Artillery.



Photo. Draycott.
Col. FISHER,
2nd South Stafford.



Photo. Winham and Grove.
Col. THE RT. HON. EARL BROWNLOW,
4th Lincolnshire.



Photo. Mayall.
Col. MITCHELL,
2nd East Lancashire.

to the number of men enrolled. The facsimile of the commencement of one of them is taken from the original. It reads as follows—

The names of the rear or general band within the parishes of St. John Baptist, St. Peter, and Birchington, in the Isle of Thanet, in the county of Kent, being limbs or members to the town and port of Dover, one of the Five Ports, and of their furniture

Certified to the Right Honourable Sir Henry Brooke, of the most Honourable Order of the Garter, Knight, Lord Cobham, Constable of her Majesty's Castle of Dover and Lord Warden of the Five Ports. The eleventh day of August in the one-and-fortieth year of the reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth.

Here follow various signatures: VALENTINE PETTIT, Captain; JOHN CULLMER, Lieutenant; HENRY NORWOOD, Auncient; RICHARD CULLMER, CHRISTOPHER HEYSLEWOOD, Sergeants; THOMAS TASHLEY, Drummer.

The weapons—the furniture—with which the band were armed were the caliver, a kind of musket; the pike, a staff generally fifteen feet long, headed with a sharp iron spike. The



Photo. Larnack, Ipswich.
Col. S. H. BEVINGTON,
3rd Queen's R. W. Surrey.



Photo. C. E. Fry.
Col. J. R. P. GOODERS,
Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry.



Photo. Brown.
Lieut. Col. CHARLES G. BROWN,
Essex Infantry Brigade.



ROYAL VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT WIMBLEDON, JULY 5, 1798.

bills were shorter staves with an axe-head shaped like the bill of a bird, with a middle spear-point. The partisan—the weapon with which the Yeomen of the Guard are still armed—is a kind of pike; and the halberd, carried by the Gentlemen-at-Arms, is a kind of bill.

It is interesting to note that many of the names on these old muster-rolls are still to be found in the Isle of Thanet, and doubtless many of the men of Kent now serving our Most Gracious Queen are direct descendants of members of the "rear or general band," which rallied round the standard of Good Queen Bess.

Among the State papers of this period, 1599, are copies of several muster-rolls similar to the foregoing. One of the most interesting, as relating to one of the home

counties, is the muster-roll of the "Camberwell Military Force," which included Camberwell, Peckham, and Dulwich, a district now represented by the 1st Surrey Rifles, with the Dulwich College Cadet Corps attached. The roll includes "pikemen of the best sort," among them being



GEORGE III. REVIEWING THE ARMED ASSOCIATIONS, JUNE 1799.

"a servant of the Archbishop of Canterbury," pikemen of the second sort, and billmen, also of two classes. Camberwell contributed twenty-seven men, Peckham twenty-six, and Dulwich twenty-seven. This must have been a good muster for such sparsely populated suburbs. Indeed, a letter to the Lord Lieutenant intimates that the Volunteers, flocking to the rendezvous from all parts, "doth grow to so great numbers as that speedy provision cannot be made for the victualling of them here"; and there was also the difficulty of "convenient lodging," so they were required to return to their homes forthwith, but to be ready with all their "weapons and armour to repair hither." The clergy of Surrey were also required to provide one hundred horses within fourteen days of a mandate to that effect. The ladies, too, bore their share of the burdens, for if they wore "any gown or petticoat of silk or any French hood or bonnet of velvet," or "any chain of gold about her neck or in her parlett or in any apparel of her body," they, or their male relatives, were required to keep and sustain "one trotting horse for the saddle able for the warres."

On reference to the muster-roll, it will be seen that the junior commissioned officer is styled the *ancient*, which was the ancient way of spelling ensign. He was the officer who carried the standard or banner. There were ensigns in the Volunteer corps in 1859 and 1860, but when the War Office Order was issued prohibiting the carrying of banners or colours by the Volunteer infantry corps, the rank of junior officer was altered to that of Second Lieutenant.

From a return of the wards in the City of London—represented to-day by the London Rifle Brigade—which responded to the appeal of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that the twenty-five wards enrolled 10,207 Volunteers, who were classified as being armed with shot or fire-arms, corselets with pikes, corselets with bills, calivers, bows,

It is not generally known that the Volunteers have been engaged in real warfare, and the question has been asked again and again "What use would the Volunteers be in a real battle?" History answers the question favourably; as is shown by the official accounts of the Battle of Newbury and other battles. We give a facsimile of one of the title-pages of the account of the battle of Aylesbury.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Perhaps the earliest notice of armed men serving their Sovereign as Volunteers is to be found in the Saxon Chronicles, one thousand years ago. It is there recorded that "auxiliaries" from the City of London marched with Alfred the Great and helped to dislodge the Danes from the town of Hertford. In the reign of King Stephen they mustered frequently, and in large numbers, and in 1537 King Henry VIII. granted them a Charter of Incorporation under the title of the Fraternity of Artillery. The

term artillery in those days meant weapons of any kind, and the fraternity was at that period armed with cross-bows, long-bows, and hand-guns. It would thus appear that this "ancient and loyal company" is the oldest regiment in the kingdom.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth they met for drill on Thursday evenings, and the muster-roll numbered 300. They were mostly City merchants, and every member was entitled in turn to promotion to a Captaincy, and in 1588 some of them were appointed to do duty at the great camp at Tilbury Fort, and were styled "Captains of the Artillery Gardens."

The regiment dates its present formation from the year

1610, and since that time it has never ceased to maintain a prominent place in the defensive forces of the country. Since the days of Charles I., most of the royal princes have been members of the Company, and the post of Captain-General, which is the title of the commandant, has generally been filled by the Sovereign or the Heir Apparent. The late Prince Consort was appointed to the post by the Queen in 1843, and the Prince of Wales is Captain-General now.

How the Company got the distinctive title of "Honourable" is not quite clear, but by command of her Majesty, at the instigation of the late Prince Consort, the right to use the title was confirmed in the year 1860, when the War Office assumed jurisdiction over it. The offshoot which has taken root at Boston, in America, is in a flourishing condition, and hospitably entertains the H.A.C. next spring.

THE LAWYERS' CORPS.

Properly enough, most Volunteer corps are desirous of associating themselves with their predecessors in title.

Perhaps one of the boldest attempts in this direction was made some years ago on behalf of the Lawyers' Corps, whose ancestors, it was asserted, came over with the Conqueror. There is, however, no record of any concerted action on the part of the lawyers to form armed associations till the year 1381, when Wat Tyler and his fellow rebels expressed their determination "to kill all the men learned in the law and in hate of them to burn their place at London, classed Temple Bar."

At the time of the Spanish Armada, 1588, an armed association of lawyers existed, "captained by such Templars as were eminent and known to the Queen." The deed of association is still extant, in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere, and a copy of it hangs in the drill-hall at Lincoln's Inn. The signatories vowed and promised that with their whole powers, bodies, lives, lands, and goods, and with their children and servants, they would faithfully serve and humbly obey their sovereign lady, Queen Elizabeth; and further, were prepared to defend her "by force of arms as by all other means." There are ninety-five signatures to the deed.

An amusing incident is recorded as having occurred in the reign of James I. The King was staying in the Temple, as the guest of the Benchers, preparatory to witnessing a masque. In honour of the occasion, the Benchers had borrowed ordnance from the Tower and "two cart-loads of ammunition" for the salutes. But the law students, in a mischievous mood, loaded and fired off the ordnance in the middle of the night, causing the affrighted King to rush to his window, crying out, "Treason! Treason!"

In the contests between Charles I. and the Parliament, the Inns of Court and Chancery sided with the King, and five hundred or more of the members, fully armed, attended at Whitehall as a bodyguard to his Majesty; and when the Court was moved to Oxford, Lord Littleton—the lawyer's own Littleton—was commissioned to raise a regiment comprised of gentlemen of the Inns of Court and Chancery, who would voluntarily put themselves under his command to protect his Majesty. There is, nevertheless, evidence that some of the gentlemen of the long robe sided with the Parliament and served under Cromwell.



GEORGE III., THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE DUKE OF YORK REVIEWING THE VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK, JUNE 4, 1799.

From a Contemporary Print in the British Museum.

At the famous revival of Volunteering a century ago, there were at least three military associations connected with the legal profession. Of these, the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Corps was the largest. It was associated with Bloomsbury because at that time that neighbourhood was the favourite residential quarter for barristers. They marched past the King on June 4, 1799, and again at the review on October 26, 1803. It was on the latter occasion that they got their old nickname of "The Devil's Own," which is said to have been bestowed upon them by the King when he was told by Erskine, who was in command, that the members of the regiment were all lawyers. Erskine, in his younger days, had been connected both with the Navy and the Army, but he was now an oldish man, and his election to the command of the Volunteer Law Association was not altogether popular, and a contemporary print depicting his installation by Lord Mansfield, in the cloisters of the Temple Church, has attached to it the following stanzas—

Templars of old were valiant knights,
Defenders of their country's rights,
A consecrated band.
If one superior merit showed,
On him the general voice bestowed
A leader's high command.

With equal zeal in Britain's cause
To guard her liberty and laws,
Our Volunteers unite.

But who shall head this loyal host?
Erskine steps forth and claims the post,
And Mansfield dubs him knight!

Sleep, sleep in peace, ye Templars brave,
Nor cast a look beyond the grave
To mark our lim's dishonour.
Two evils press upon our ranks—
Erskine's command and Sheri's thanks,
Sworn friends of tried O'Connor.

The Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers was formed in 1859, and the members of the four Inns were invited to propose an appropriate motto for the regimental badge. "Retained for the Defence" was one of the most popular, but *Salus populi suprema lex* was the motto chosen. This is only a slight, but still important, variation of the motto of the Irish Lawyers' Volunteer Corps of 1780, which was "*Vox populi suprema lex est*"; and it was the misapplication of this sentiment which led the 70,000 Irish Volunteers to rebel and to oppose the Government on the question of free trade. They (including two companies of lawyers)



THE LOYAL ASSOCIATED WARD AND VOLUNTEER CORPS OF THE CITY OF LONDON, MARCH 20, 1799.

pikes, or bills. A corselet was a light body armour, and the Volunteers who wore them were called "corselets," in the same way as we now speak of riflemen as "rifles."

But the invasion scare passed away, and beyond the exercises, ordinary matches, and sham fights of the Artillery Company, there was little heard of the Volunteers till the period of the Civil Wars.

mustered on College Green on Nov. 4, 1779, and besides hanging labels on their cannon bearing the words "Free trade or speedy revolution," and "Free trade or this," they plastered seditious placards on the base of the statue of William III. The corps, having degenerated, was at last gradually disbanded.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

There were at the close of the last century, in and around the Metropolis, about one hundred Volunteer corps, one-tenth of them being cavalry. Many of the corps were only one company strong; for example, those raised in the different wards of the City. The highest number of men enrolled in the United Kingdom was in 1803, when the splendid total of 463,134 was reached. This included the Yeomanry and local militia, and the vote for the year was £2,590,000. Disparaging comparisons are often made because we can now only show some 220,000 men on the roll, but it should be borne in mind that in 1803 there was a probability of invasion, and the Volunteers escaped the ballot for the militia.

Our Illustrations, copied from pictures and prints of the period, give a very good idea of what our forefathers looked like in their "war-paint," at least as far as the cut of their uniform goes. The helmet was usually covered with black bearskin or leopard-skin, with the Association badge on one side, and on the other a plume of feathers tipped with red, white, or blue, to match the facing of the uniform. Some wore cocked hats, set on the head sideways, with the badge showing in front. The infantry tunic, or coat, was open-breasted, and made of fine scarlet or blue cloth, profusely trimmed with gold or silver lace. The cross-belt was double, and made of white buckskin, with the badge at the breast crossing. A lace frill often peeped out from under the black neck-stock. All wore the then fashionable tight-fitting white or buff pantaloons, with gaiters of varying height. They were armed with flint and steel firelocks, carrying long triangular bayonets. The cavalry uniform was like that of the Hussars, and red or blue in colour. The cavalry boasted splendid horsemen. The various corps were generally raised by influential

not unreasonable to suppose that John Milton, who was a member at the time, had a hand in framing it. The Romans were under the command of Sir John Robinson, who was, for the nonce, styled *Alilius Regalius Terra*, and he had for his Captains, *Altus Longinus Naso*, *Charus Flaminus Sacro*, and so on. Sir George Smith led the Greeks under the *nom de guerre* of *Philopantes*, and had for his officers *Philographus*, *Thrusymachus*, *Misophanus*, etc. The Roman army, says the design, descends into the Plain of Thessaly (the Artillery Garden) "where they draw up their army and present the Grecians battle; the Grecians waive the fight and retire to Diarrachium (Bunhill Row)." After a long and furious encounter the Roman is victorious and drives the Grecian through the City, which is afterwards besieged; but the quaint account is too long to refer to further.

What weapons the armies had, and whether battering-rams or catapults were used, is not stated.

Hardly less quaint but decidedly more practicable was the formation of a kind of fire-brigade, which was attached to the Westminster Volunteers at the end of the last century. Some of the companies were armed with quarter-staves and others with firelocks, and were drilled to work the fire-engines. It was their special duty to look after and protect the royal residences at Pimlico, as it was rumoured that the French had emissaries who would first cut off the water-supply and then set fire to the palaces and public offices.

We may now pass on to comparatively modern times, and take a peep at the Volunteers in the early days of the delightful meetings of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon Camp, where, besides the shooting, there was much to amuse and more to admire. Among the amusements at one of the prize-meetings in the infancy of the Association, the most noticeable was a novel shooting competition which took place after dark for the "Owl Prize." The following is a copy of the official notice posted in camp by order of the Council—

Oh, yes! Oh, yes!

TAKE NOTICE ALL. A Prize of £50 has been given by the Venerable The Owls, of the Owl Newspaper, to be competed for on such terms as the Council may fix.

Out of consideration for the generous but benighted donors, the Council have determined that the competition shall take place in the dark at the 200 yards pool-targets. Lights called owl's-eyes will be



PRESENT DAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS VOLUNTEERS FIELD DAY: THE BERKHAMSTEAD CORPS.

substituted for the plates now used as bull's-eyes at these pools.

Conditions.

Each competitor shall pay 1s. per shot, as at pool; and if the competitors do not appear in great numbers,

"The moping owl will to the moon complain."

The prize will be in the form of a beautiful silver owl, and shall be adjudged to the competitor who shall, by the end of the meeting, have made the greatest number of owl's-eyes—that is, shall have the oftenest knocked out the owl's-eye, or broken the glasses by which it shall be shaded.

Every precaution has been taken to guard against accidents. The shooting will commence at dusk.

Great fun attended the competition, but it was abandoned after the second night, being considered dangerous. All sorts of schemes and contrivances for aiding the aim were resorted to, the great difficulty, of course, being to see the foresight. Some of the owlers tried glow-worms, and others bits of phosphorus. Among the latter was the Count de Gendro, a renowned Swiss marksman, but in applying the luminous paste he burned his hand so badly that he could shoot no more at the meeting. Mr. Martin Smith, the banker, won the prize, having made two eyes out of five shots.

It was much more appropriate to get up concerts, especially as Madame Goldschmidt (the Swedish nightingale, Jenny Lind), Madame Sainton Dolby and others, offered to, and did more than once, sing to the Volunteers. No double walls were wanted then, and the Swedish Nightingale's trill was heard far and wide in the camp.

A bold freak was the introduction by a Tower Hamlets Corps of two vivandières.

At some of the earliest Easter sham-fights a lady on horseback, thickly veiled, with a long cavalry sword at her side, rode with the South Middlesex Corps, and had the effrontery to appear on Southsea Common ready to march past the Duke of Cambridge, but an orderly was sent to order her off, and she did not again appear. Talking of feminine Volunteers reminds me that when the French invaded Wales in 1797, four hundred Welsh women, clad in scarlet flannel, were paraded on the top of a distant hill in sight of the foe, and being taken for a regiment of soldiers, so frightened the French that they surrendered.

POETIC EFFUSIONS.

When the great bogey, "Boney," was the talk of the nation, everyone had some scheme to propose which would



PRESENT DAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS VOLUNTEERS FIELD DAY: THE HIGHGATE CORPS.

residents in the various districts, and were governed by committees composed of the officers and an elected number of privates. With very few exceptions, they only engaged to serve within their own several wards or parishes. A few volunteered to serve gratuitously and to provide their own uniforms and equipments. It was customary for the ladies to embroider silken banners with the corps' badge, and the ceremony of presentation of these colours was always a pleasing function and the occasion for much glowing oratory. Colours are not carried by regiments now, as the infantry are drilled as riflemen, and rifle regiments—the Rifle Brigade, to wit—do not enjoy the privilege of carrying colours. The Honourable Artillery Company is an exception, and they carry both the Queen's colour and the regimental colour, the former being trooped in orthodox style on her Majesty's birthday.

Next to the Honourable Artillery Company, the most famous regiment of those days was the London and Westminster Light Horse. They date from 1779, and at the end of last century numbered nine troops, of which the last three were, oddly enough, *dismounted*, and were drilled as infantry; but to enable them to keep pace with their mounted comrades when on the move, they rode on a kind of elongated Irish jaunting-car. In the picture by Rowlandson of a review at Wimbledon in 1798, they are seen each drawn by six horses, and, in the distance, look like modern fire-engines. Colonel Herries was the commandant, and was so popular that when his firm became involved in the commercial ruin then so widespread, he was offered £1200 a year as salary by the corps. The King would not allow him to resign his commission, and though Colonel Herries did not accept the proffered salary he continued to command the corps for many years. The King might well be proud of such a Colonel and of such a corps.

CURIOSITIES OF VOLUNTEERING.

Among what may be termed the curiosities of Volunteering the following are the most noticeable—

On May 2, 1665, a sham fight took place as an "exercise of arms" for the Artillery Company in their grounds at Finsbury. The battle was supposed to be between Romans and Grecians, and from its classic "design" it is



PRESENT DAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS VOLUNTEERS FIELD DAY: THE HARROW CORPS.



PEEK, FREAN & CO.,

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Special Sale Price Lists and Patterns sent Free to any Address.

A FEW SPECIMENS OF THE REDUCTIONS:

Fine Irish Hand-Loom Double Damask Cloths, 2 yds. square, reduced from 10/6 to **6/11** each.

Superfine Irish Hand-Loom Double Damask Cloths—

2 yds. sq., reduced from 14/6 to **8/6** ea.

2½ yds. long " " 18/3 to **10/9** ea.

3 yds. long " " 22/- to **12/9** ea.

Up to 8 yards long at proportionate reductions.

Dinner Napkins, full size, superfine quality, reduced from 25/- to **14/6** per doz.

Afternoon Tea-Cloths, beautifully Embroidered and Hemstitched, reduced from 10/6 to **7/-** each.

A Lot at **2/6, 3/6, and 4/6** each.

Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs: all Linen—

Ladies' size, reduced from 5/6 to **4/6** per doz.

" " 7/- to **5/6** per doz.

" " 8/- to **6/6** per doz.

A Lot made up in Half Dozens. Real Bargains—

Children's, **1/-, 1/3, 1/6, 1/9, 2/-, 2/3**

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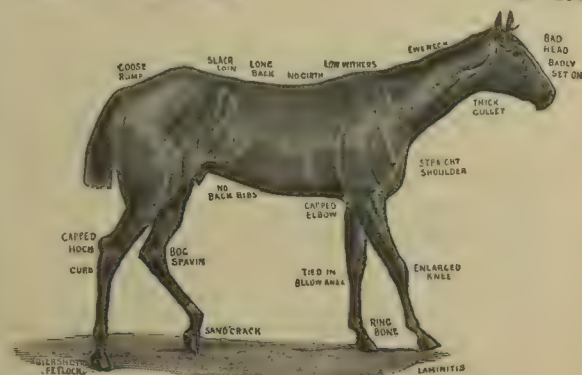
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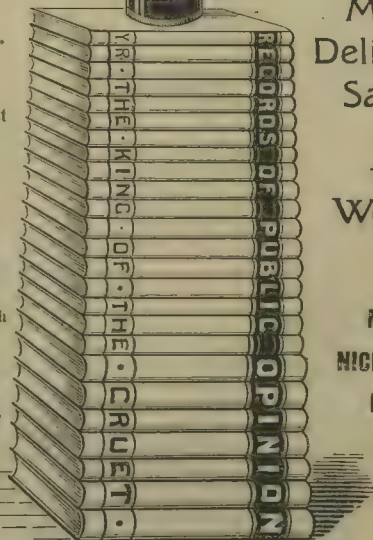
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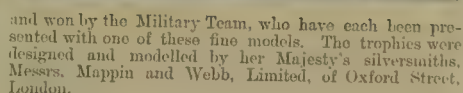
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Of late days I have been renewing an old plaint of mine concerning the need for providing seats for shop-women. Parliament appears to be stirring in the matter and I earnestly trust something will be done to mitigate the suffering which these women undergo through being compelled to remain on their feet all day long. Lord Salisbury's idea that if a Bill were passed compelling such accommodation to be provided, domestic servants might demand similar privileges, is surely too puerile to require criticism. The domestic is on a very different plane from that occupied by the shop-girl. If employers will not be humane, the law must compel them to be so, but ladies, by their remonstrances, could effect the desired reform in a tithe of the time required to bring it about by legislation. Let us see a little of woman's humanity to woman exercised in this instance.

LADIES' PAGE.

Great success has attended the Congress of Women in London. It is so difficult to arouse interest in any event in town, in view of the congested state of everybody's engagement books in the heart of the London season, that it has been really remarkable to see the crowds gathering for this Congress day after day at no fewer than five halls simultaneously. Most of the meetings have been packed to the doors, and have even had to turn away hundreds of disappointed hearers. Though only about a hundred persons attended a sitting on Women in Local Government, at the same hour the small St. Martin's Hall could not contain anything like the hundreds of ladies who wanted to hear the papers on the laws affecting the domestic relations in various countries. As to the section on The Drama as a Field of Woman's Work, in which Mrs. Kendal, Miss Genovieve Ward, and other popular actresses were announced to speak, that was placed in the great hall because it was rightly anticipated that hundreds more than even that could hold would desire to hear the proceedings; but it was somewhat surprising to find the neighbouring section on Women Working at Home for Wages equally crowded.

There was, first, on Monday week, the reception at a public meeting of the foreign delegates by Lady Aberdeen, the President, when representatives from almost every nation on earth made addresses. The most interesting figure here was Miss Susan B. Anthony, the veteran leader of the Women's Suffragists of the United States during the last fifty years.



TEA-GOWN OF SILK EMBROIDERED IN COLOURS.

She is now in her eightieth year, but her eye is not dimmed and her natural force is not abated, and her voice rang through the great Convocation Hall of the Church House, where she had been received with a most moving display of affectionate interest. The next most attractive figure on that occasion, perhaps, was the dear little Chinese lady, with her intelligent eyes, her coal-black hair so beautifully dressed flat to her head with ornaments and combs of green jade and pearls, and her slow, sweet smile. Lady Shen stood bravely facing the audience on her poor, tiny feet, while her speech was read for her in English by one of the gentlemen from the Embassy, Germany, France, Russia, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, India, and our Canadian and Australasian colonies were each in turn spoken for by their own native women, all but the Frenchwoman speaking in English.

In the evening came a reception given at Stafford House by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Aberdeen "to meet the delegates and invited speakers to the Congress." Of course this was a brilliant function. On the first landing of the wide staircase, against a statue of a Muse that is placed there, stood the beautiful Duchess, in white crêpe-de-Chine embroidered in silver, and trimmed with lace; she wore a light and graceful tiara, little more than an aigrette, and many other diamonds. On her left hand was her lovely sister, Lady Warwick, in white satin, opening over a lace skirt, and having the tunic embroidered all down and along the train at the edges with suns of diamonds; her tiara was a broad band of close-set brilliants, six or seven inches deep in the centre, and sloping off to the back. Both the Duchess and Lady

Warwick wore their tiaras on wisps of tulle intertwined with the coiffure. On the other hand of the mistress of Stafford House stood the President of the Congress, stately yet most gentle and gracious Lady Aberdeen, in black, with a tiara of diamonds. It was a charming group, and the galleries, thronged by guests already arrived, watching the reception of others, added to the brilliance of the scene.

Next morning I attended the professional section, where the wife of the Bishop of London presided. I read my own paper, which the committee had invited me to prepare on The Effect on Domestic Life of the Entry of Women into Professions, and on which Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, the founder of the Royal British Nurses' Association and once matron of St. Bartholomew's, and Madame Antoinette Sterling, the famous singer, also spoke. Papers on professions open to women in different countries were also read at this session by lady lawyers from Belgium and the United States, by a famous German woman artist, and by ladies from France, Sweden, Canada, and Holland. In the afternoon there was the women doctors' meeting, when their position and achievements were spoken of by medical women practising according to legal requirements in Great Britain, Russia, Holland, the United States, and Sweden. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., were the Englishwomen who spoke here, Dr. Aletta Jacobs from Holland, and Dr. Sarah Stevenson from America. Then came a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hancock, at the National Liberal Club.

On June 28 I selected the interesting subject of Literature, and heard Lady Lindsay on Women's Poetry, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel on English-women Prose Writers, and representatives from France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Finland, and the United States on the Women Writers of their respective countries. In the afternoon of this day I went to the session (crowded to the doors) on The Responsibilities and Duties of Women in regard to Public Life. Lady Aberdeen took the chair, and the speakers included Baroness Gripenberg, of Finland, and ladies of Canada, the States, and Great Britain. Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the Vice-President of the Council, gave a most interesting account of the "Political Study Clubs" of the United States, formed to allow women to study the principles of government and current political subjects without being tied to any party. Mrs. Frederick Beer gave a delightful reception at Chesterfield Gardens for tea, and in the evening, Lady Battersea held a most brilliant reception in her beautiful house, facing the Marble Arch, when diamonds and toilettes were alike superb. The hostess's gown was of black and silver brocade, and her tiara three diamond suns, with magnificent big emeralds in the centre. All the celebrities of the Congress were present, with a very large contingent of general society, including Mr. Arthur Balfour, and the once-popular actress Miss Mary Anderson.

On June 29 I chose in the morning the section on Women's Legal Position in Various Countries—a truly instructive and curious lesson on the principles of government. It was a grave mistake to give such a short time to this section. Thirteen speakers were announced, to be heard in two and a half hours; and, of course, each one was cut short in the middle of her carefully studied paper. Later on I went to the Women in Local Government section, and heard such able speeches from Miss Liddgett and other ladies actually serving on Boards of Guardians and similar bodies as to make the action of the House of Lords in refusing such people's services to the ratepayers quite extraordinary. Mrs. James Stuart had a large luncheon-party, and after that I attended the Educational Experiments section, at which an Indian lady spoke of schools for girls in the East; Miss Sadie, American, told of holiday schools for poor children, and so on. In the evening there was a big Woman's Suffrage meeting, and in between, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Moscheles gave the Congress a party with fine music.

Friday, the Nursing section proved most attractive for the morning, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick having secured leading matrons and nurses from all over the world. In the afternoon the Duchess of Sutherland, in her right as an author, was in the chair at the Women Journalists' meeting. In the evening I attended a dinner given by the British Hospital Matrons' Council to the foreign nursing delegates.

Last Saturday, Music filled the morning, and a garden-party at the Bishop of London's the afternoon. Monday, Agriculture and Horticulture drew a very special list of expert speakers from many climes. Mrs. Wynford Phillips at the Grosvenor Crescent Club held a reception in the afternoon, and Mrs. Robert Yerburgh one in the evening. Tuesday, a business meeting was held in the morning, and a garden-party by Lady and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild in the afternoon, and Lady Aberdeen's final reception of twelve hundred guests in the evening closed the week for me. This may give an outline to women who could not have the privilege of attending of what the event has been for those fortunate enough to participate.

Wise housekeepers watch for the announcement of Messrs. Walpole's annual July sale at 89, New Bond Street, for the opportunity of replenishing the linen-chest with the finest of linen at the most moderate of prices. This firm owns a large village near Belfast entirely devoted to the production of Irish linen. The hand-loom linen, like the Irish lace and embroidery which they also supply, far exceeds the machine weaving, and Messrs. Walpole have a large staff of hand-weavers, trained to do the finest work. At these

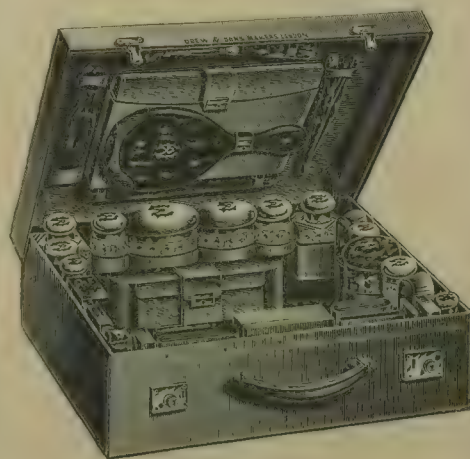


TEA-GOWN OF SILK TRIMMED WITH BLACK VELVET AND JET.

annual July sales they part with certain patterns at much reduced prices, the reductions in some lines that they are particularly desirous of clearing off amounting to one-third of the price at ordinary times. For ladies who cannot go personally to inspect the stock at 89, New Bond Street, there is an illustrated catalogue, which they are counselled to obtain by post.

Silk tea-gowns supply our models illustrated this week. One is a silk embroidered in colours, made up over silk muslin, and trimmed with insertion and a cascade of lace at the left side and the elbows. The other is of silk, trimmed with appliqué black ribbon velvet and jet, with underskirt of lace; the velvet bands at throat and waist caught with the Parisian Diamond Company's pretty buckles.

The accompanying engraving illustrates a lady's case which has just been completed by Drew and Sons, Piccadilly Circus. The case is probably one of the richest that this firm has produced. The work was entirely designed and executed at their London factory, and consists of a



A SUPERB LADY'S CASE.

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The deduction was, perhaps, more valid than the observation upon which it was based. It is unquestionably a habit of the Anglo-Saxons to do more than they seem to be doing, to accomplish the day's work without any superfluous eagerness of gesticulation. The Empire extends itself without needless fuss and fanfare; mistakes are rectified and misdoers punished without unnecessary gnashings of the national teeth; one Government succeeds another without alienating the Guards in Parliament Street; and the intricate mechanism of English life revolves with as little creaking and clanging as possible.

In the matter of secondary education this silent system of inconspicuous achievement is perhaps carried to an extreme. If we beat the drum a little more, we should be more sure that we are marching with the times. And yet there is reason to believe that, in our unostentatious fashion, we manage to learn something after we leave school.

The annual production of books worth reading is quite as large in England as in any other country; the serious reviews are not altogether lost to sight in the flood of cheap magazines, and our newspapers devote more space to contemporary history and less space to tittle-tattle than do the newspapers published in some parts of the world. So constant a supply of valid mental food must inevitably enrich the mind of the general reader if it is properly digested. And since there is a steady demand for standard works of reference, it is fair to assume that the British reader takes the trouble to think about what he reads. The unintelligent type of reader is certainly not over fond of encyclopædias and dictionaries, so that the sale of such works affords a very fair test of the energy or indolence of our assimilation.

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ENGLISH AND DUTCH SHOTS.

A team of British riflemen took part last month in an international match at Loosduinen, near the Hague. The contest was the third of an international series, but the first in which a British team has taken part. At the request of the National Rifle Association, Major the Hon. T. P. Fremantle, 1st Ducking-hamshire V.R.C., undertook the captaincy of the team, which consisted of but five members. According to British notions, the conditions under which the match was fired were as unreal and unwholesome as could be imagined. As is usual on the Continent, it was only at one distance—namely, 300 metres, which is about 328 yards. There were three positions—standing, kneeling, and prone; forty shots in each position. The firing-points were covered in and protected on three sides. When firing from the knee, the shooters were bolstered up with cushions, and some of them wore on the sole of the right boot a heavy steel plate, which gave it additional rigidity. For the prone position there was in every shooter's box a platform raised at the fore-end, and covered with a straw mattress, on which the riflemen reclined to fire. The British team eschewed these "aids," and were permitted to clear their boxes of them. They also fired with the Lee-Metford rifle. The representatives of other nations used rifles of the "match" type; some of them were of exceedingly fine and delicate craftsmanship, and totally unfit either for military or sporting purposes. The gold medal for the highest individual score in the prone position was won by an Englishman, Sergeant-Instructor Wallingford, of the School of Musketry, Hythe.

The aforesaid match was sandwiched between the events in the annual meeting of the Ligue Nationale des Tirours Hollandais, at which two remarkable performances which

deserve mention were accomplished. One is a score of seventy-seven bull's-eyes made out of a hundred shots fired from the knee by M. H. Sillem, a young Amsterdam lawyer. All the shots were placed in a space on the target that could be covered with a disc eight inches in diameter. This effort won for him a prize of £25 and the distinction



NEW CORRIDOR TRAIN ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

of being *Maître de Tireur* for the year. The other notable performance was that of M. Remi de Block, also of Amsterdam, who is the secretary of the international match. In the chief rapid-firing competition this gentleman put fifty shots into a bull's-eye 30 centimetres in diameter in the space of fifteen minutes thirty-two seconds. In achieving this he fired altogether 137 shots, which he got off at an average of about eight a minute.

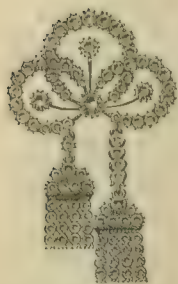
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The Midland Railway is again making sweeping changes in the class of carriage which has done duty between St. Pancras and the North. It has just placed on the road four new trains composed of corridor coaches of the latest type, replete with every comfort, artistic in design, and furnished throughout in the most liberal and ornate manner. The first of these new trains leaves St. Pancras for Edinburgh at 10.35 a.m., the afternoon 2.10 express running direct from London to Glasgow. The trains from the North leave Edinburgh at 10.5 a.m. and Glasgow 1.30 p.m. respectively. Judged from the exterior, the new stock resembles very much the type of carriage which the company are now running on their most important trains. For some time the shops at Derby have been turning out coaches with raised roofs, which give the carriages an imposing look, and provide more air space than was formerly to be obtained in a compartment built on the old plan. The new corridor carriages are built on two different plans. Those intended for dining purposes have the passage through the centre; in the others the corridor runs down the side. The first-class corridor-carriage is divided into compartments holding four persons, two on each side; while the third-class is so arranged that six people may be easily accommodated. The interior furnishings for both are all that artistic skill can accomplish. The first is tastefully trimmed in blue cloth with walnut gold lining, and gilded Lincrusta Walton ceiling. The upholstery of the third is none the less comfortable. The first-class dining-coaches have the seats upholstered in red morocco or buffalo hide, and so arranged that they can be pulled forward to make them take the form of a lounge-chair. The new stock has been built in the company's works, under the supervision of Mr. Clayton, ably assisted by Mr. T. P. Osborne.

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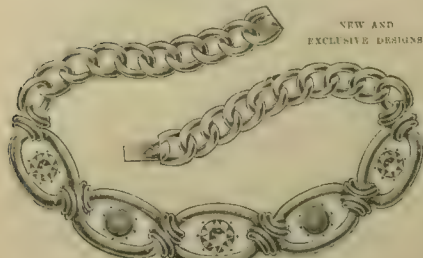
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 20, 1898) of Mr. Henry Micholls, of 39, Princes Gate, who died at Tunbridge Wells on May 13, aged eighty-five, was proved on June 22 by Edward Emanuel Micholls, the son, Arthur Cohen, Q.C., the son-in-law, and Francis Alfred Lucas, three of the executors, the value of the estate being £121,575. The testator bequeaths £50 each to the Manchester Jews' Schools, the Congregation of British Jews and the Infant Jews' School, Manchester; £20 each to the Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Night Asylum, the District Provident Society, and the Lying-In Hospital, all of Manchester; £20 to the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields; £500, his leasehold house, 39, Princes Gate, with the furniture and domestic effects, horses and carriages, and the income of £34,000 to his wife, Mrs. Frederica Micholls, these gifts to be in addition to the income of the funds of her marriage settlement; £50 each to his executors; £20 to Arthur Cohen; £10 each to his brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law; such a sum as will produce £100 per annum, upon trust, for Alice Marie Sturgeon and her children; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, as to one third each, to his sons Edward Emanuel Micholls and Sydney Philip Micholls, and the remaining one third, as to one half of the income thereof, to his son-in-law Arthur Cohen, and, subject thereto, to the children of his deceased daughter Emmeline Cohen.

The will (dated April 27, 1899) of Mr. William Henry Milner, of Manchester, and of The Gables, Birkdale, Southport, was proved on June 27 by Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Milner, the widow, the Rev. William Edward Chadwick, the son-in-law, and Samuel Thomson Woodhouse, the executors, the value of the estate being £78,184. The testator gives £200 and his furniture and household effects, carriages and horses to his wife; £100 each to William Edward Chadwick and Samuel Thomson Woodhouse; £250 to his brother Edward Milner; £100 to his nephew Vernon Milner; £200 between the daughters of his deceased sister, Charlotte Peters; £200 each to his nieces Lucinda, Florence, and Edith; £250, and ten £50 shares of W. H. Milner and Co., Limited, to his brother Robert; and other gifts. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay £300 per annum each to his three daughters, Mary Louise Chadwick, Annie Eliza Milner, and Bertha Milner, and the remainder of the income thereof to his wife during her life or widowhood. Subject thereto his residuary estate is to be held, upon trust, for his three daughters and their issue.

The will (dated July 30, 1885) of Mr. John Edmund Severne, J.P., D.L., M.P. for South Shropshire 1876-85, of Wallop Hall, Shrewsbury, and Thenford, Banbury, who died on April 21, was proved on June 23 by Mrs. Catherine Florence Morgan Severne, the widow and sole executrix,

the value of the estate being £97,008. The testator bequeaths £1500, his furniture and household effects, and 119 shares in the Sweetland Creek Gold Mining Company, to his wife; £200 for distribution between his indoor and outdoor servants; and £100 each to his trustees, Charles Wigley Wickstead, George Marsham, and Robert St. Laurence Tighe. He gives and devises all his manors, lands, advowsons, and premises, upon trust, for his brother Edward Charles Samuel Severne, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority in tail male, and in default thereof to his brother Edmund Wigley Severne, with remainder to his sons, but such devise is subject to the payment of a rent charge of £500 per annum to his wife, this to be in addition to her jointure, and the use, for life, by her of Wallop Hall and the pleasure-grounds and of the shooting over the Wallop estate. All his diamonds and part of his plate are subject to the use, for life, by his wife, to devolve as heirlooms. The residue of his personal estate is to be held upon the same trusts as those of his settled property.

The will (dated March 10, 1899) of Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., of 8, Manchester Square, and Bryn Llany-mowddwy, Merioneth, who died on April 16, was proved on June 22 by Hugh Roberts and Robert Roberts, the brothers, the executors, the value of the estate being £73,143. The testator gives £3000 to his brother Hugh; £5000 to his brother Robert; £500 to his niece Maida Roberts; £1000, his jewels and trinkets, his residence, 8, Manchester Square, with the contents thereof, except money and securities, and his estate at Bryn to his niece Mary Roberts; £1000 to his niece Lydia Foulkes Roberts; £1000 to his coachman, Hugh Edwards; and gifts to relatives and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves as to one fifth each to his brothers John, Hugh, and Robert; one fifth to the three sons of his deceased brother Thomas; and one fifth to the children of his brother Richard.

The will (dated April 9, 1899), with a codicil (dated Dec. 16, 1898), of Mrs. Augusta Theresa Anson-Horton, of 13, Cavendish Square, and Cotton Hall, Burton-on-Trent, who died on Jan. 27, widow of Arthur Henry Anson, Rector of Potterhanworth, Lincolnshire, was proved on June 24 by Frederick Henry Anson, the nephew, and the Rev. Frederick Tufnell, the executors, the value of the estate being £42,004. The testatrix gives £3000 each to her daughters, Lucy Frederica and Alice May; £2000 to her son, Arthur Henry; £250 each to her executors; and legacies to servants. Under the provisions of the will of her father, the Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, and of various settlements, she appoints her moiety of the freehold estate in the Manor of Canonbury, and a perpetual rent-charge of £100 on the other moiety, to her eldest son Henry, but charged with the payment of £200 per annum each to her daughters Lucy Frederica

and Alice Mary; all her interest in the property called the Tufnell Park West Estate to her son Arthur Henry; £15,629 to her daughter Anne; 225 preference shares in the North Staffordshire Railway to her daughters Lucy Frederica and Alice Mary; and of two sums of £10,261 and £738, as to £2000 each to her daughters Lucy Frederica and Alice Mary, and the remainder thereof to her daughter Anne and her son Arthur Henry. The residue of her property she leaves to her children, Arthur Henry and Anne.

The will (dated June 24, 1898) of Mr. Joseph Tyndall Cookson, J.P., of Neasham House, Darlington, and the Oxford and Cambridge Club, who died at Bournemouth on May 9, was proved on June 23 by Algernon Cookson, the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, and Francis Charles Greenfield, the executors, the value of the estate being £28,223. The testator bequeaths £75 per annum to Adelaide Burt while a spinster; and £52 per annum to George Hardy and Margaret Hardy, and the survivor of them, and at their death to Annie Hardy, until she marries. He gives and devises all his freehold, leasehold, and copyhold property, upon trust, for his brother-in-law, the Rev. Charles Henry Fairfax, for life or until he shall again marry, and then, upon trust, for Gabriel Fairfax, only son of his sister, Mrs. Emmeline Fairfax, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to seniority. The residue of his personal estate is to follow the trusts of his real property. Any tenant for life of his settled property, except his brother-in-law, is to adopt the surname of "Cookson."

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1899) of Mrs. Mary Beaumont Pease, widow, of 38, Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, who died on April 24, was proved on June 15 by Colin Somervell, and Alan Macpherson, the executors, the value of the estate being £21,053. The testatrix gives £100 to Colin Somervell; all her furniture, pictures, plate, and jewels, and £50 to her daughter Louisa Mary Butler; £50 to Cyril Kendall Butler; £200 to her sister Anna Gertrude Saye, payable on the death of her father, Isaac Wilson; and a legacy to her maid. The residue of her property she leaves, upon sundry trusts and conditions, for her mother, father, and sisters for life, and subject thereto to her granddaughter Mary Kendall Butler.

The will and codicil of Colonel the Hon. Albert Bouchard de Montmorency, R.A., third son of Harvey, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, of 22, Ryder Street, and the United Service Club, Pall Mall, who died on May 19, were proved on June 23 by the Rev. William de Montmorency Pennefather, the nephew, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £10,080.

The will and codicil of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., of Breamore House, Salisbury, who died on June 11, were proved on June 27 by Dame Katharine Jane Hulse, the widow, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £1428 9s. 11d.

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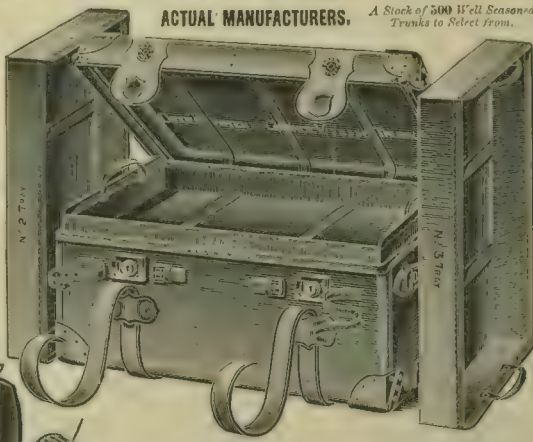
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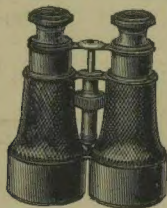
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Now when you feel like this, and that it is with you not an uncommon occurrence, do not delay, but tune up the Liver and Digestive Organs by a few doses of Guy's Tonic, and you will find prompt and permanent relief.

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ART NOTES.

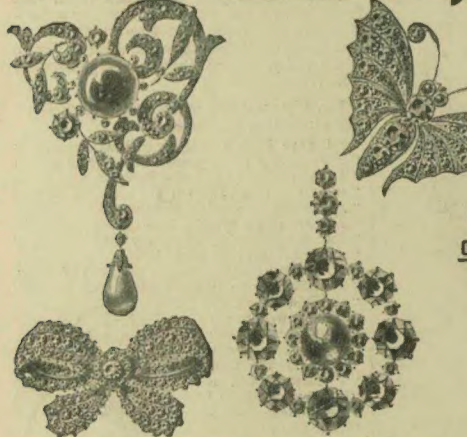
An excellent opportunity of comparing or contrasting two methods of political caricature is afforded by the exhibition of the original drawings by Mr. F. Carruthers Gould at the Continental Gallery and by those of Mr. E. T. Reed, a few doors away, at the Fine Art Society's Galleries. Both artists are well known through the newspapers to which these were contributed, the *Westminster Gazette* and *Punch*. Mr. Gould's style is more in accordance with the traditions handed down from the days of Rowlandson and Gillray, making due allowance for the milder and more refined ways of the present day. He is, however, distinctly a partisan, and is therefore more incisive, especially when dealing with politicians of a different way of thinking. Mr. E. T. Reed, on the other hand, is

more essentially a humorist, and one feels that in his "Prehistoric Peeps" he revels in the pleasure he gives himself of adapting friends and foes alike to the Saurian period. From a merely technical point of view, we should be disposed to give the preference to Mr. Gould for draughtsmanship, and to Mr. Reed for fanciful imagination. These, after all, are the qualities most to be valued, for caricature as a political power has long since ceased to exist, and is now intended only to amuse the *poco-curanti*, who probably attach more to artistic excellence than to political sentiment. For such as these, the original drawings for the sketches by both Mr. Reed and Mr. Gould afford a rare diversion.

Modern Dutch water-colours are for the moment in vogue, and with probably good reason, inasmuch as they

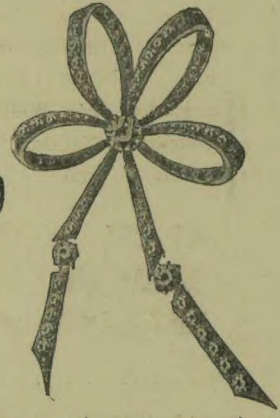
differ somewhat in style and finish from the work of our fellow-countrymen. The Dutch artists, whose productions can be best seen at the Dutch Gallery (Brook Street, Hanover Square) and at the Goupil Gallery (Regent Street), are always sober in colour, and if they are not striking in their treatment or selection of their subjects, they are never outrageous. The older men, like Maris, Mauve, Blommers, and Israels, are sufficiently well known to need no further notice. They have an almost fatal knack of reproducing themselves, but there is something in their work which prevents it seeming monotonous or mechanical. Of the lesser known men whom Messrs. Bousso, Valadon have brought together, M. G. Poggenbeek is the most promising in every way. He has quite caught the local feeling and colour of Dutch field life, and without emphasis succeeds in arresting attention on a thoroughly "paintable" subject. M. Jan van

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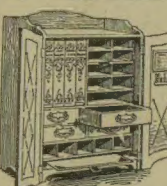
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Madame Mantovani Gutti, who has found an opportunity to display her pastel portraits at Messrs. Graves' Galleries, has for some time enjoyed a considerable reputation in Rome. She has a very brilliant touch, and in her dealing with figures a firmness of line not often found in artists who choose this medium. Whether the hard outline is altogether suitable is another matter, but for the present it is a novelty, and may therefore become a passing fashion. What, however, surprises us even more than the brightness and vigour of Madame Gutti's pastels, is the price she sets upon them. Evidently this work is far more highly prized in Rome than in London, or her Italian patrons and patronesses are ready to pay prices which are

not dreamt of in this country by ladies who have carried pastel work to as high a point of excellence as that attained by Madame Gutti.

The Society of Arts very fittingly takes upon itself to affix memorial tablets to the houses where our eminent men and women have lived or died. Recently has this been distinguished the house, 50, Wimpole Street, which Miss Elizabeth Barrett left in 1846, in order to marry Robert Browning. It was not here, however, but at 74, Gloucester Place, that she passed the early and trying years of her life in London, and it was there that she wrote the "Prometheus" and "The Seraphim," which first gave her rank among the poets of the day. It would seem, therefore, that rather unnecessary distinction has been conferred upon a house which Mrs. Browning only rendered celebrated by quitting it. Poetesses seem to be just now in favour with the Society of Arts, for the next tablet to be erected is in memory of Joanna Baillie, who

died in 1851 at Bolton House, Windmill Hill, Hampstead, having resided there several years.

Of the three pictures of the Queen's Jubilee ceremony now in the Royal Academy Exhibition at Burlington House, general opinion awards the prize to Mr. John Charlton's rendering of the brilliant scene at St. Paul's Cathedral. The subject was fraught with difficulties of all kinds, and it is only surprising that they were so far fairly met and conquered. Mr. Charlton's previous successes were chiefly gained in the hunting field, or, rather, by pictures dealing with horses and dogs. His early self-training was in the steps of Bewick, the great animal draughtsman, and from his work Mr. Charlton learnt the lesson of careful observation. In his picture there is no better group than that of the Indian mounted soldiers, who form the most interesting feature of the scene, apart from that of the central figure, in whose honour this grand display was made.

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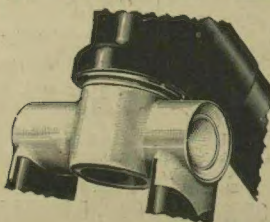
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